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Chaitra 28, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LIV contains Nos. 41 - 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 18, 1961/Chaitra 28, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत के सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय, देहरादून अग्निकाण्ड

*१५७९. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री स० मा० बनर्जी :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक, कार्य मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देहरादून स्थित भारत के सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय में लगी आग की पुलिस द्वारा जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस जांच के निष्कर्षों और उन पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछली बार उत्तर देते हुये माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि विभाग की रिपोर्ट तो आ चुकी है, केवल पुलिस की रिपोर्ट आने में कुछ देरी है । क्या वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आखिर पुलिस के काम में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is difficult for me to say why the CID of the U.P. Government to whom these investigations have been entrusted are taking so much time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछली बार यह बताया गया था कि आठ अफसरों को इस बारे में मुअत्तिल किया गया है, अर्थात सस्पेंड किया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे अब भी मुअत्तिल हैं, या उनके विरुद्ध और भी कार्यवाही की गई है, या उन्हें री-इन्सटेट कर दिया गया है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: They have not been reinstated up till now. They are under suspension.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the departmental enquiry committee's proceedings against the Class II and Class III employees ended in October, 1960 and that against the Class IV employees ended in December, 1960? So, when the departmental procedings have been completed how is it that they remain suspended and in the event of suspension are they getting full pay and allowances?

Dr. M. M. Das: Whatever the rules permit in these cases they are now getting. I think the departmental procedings, that is, the court of enquiry that was established by the Surveyor General just after the fire, have completed their investigation

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate loss which was incurred due to this fire?

Dr. M. M. Das: About Rs. 5 lakhs

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या पुलिस विभाग ने इस मंत्रालय को कोई सूचना दी है कि कब तक वह कार्य समाप्त करेगा और कब तक इसकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी ?

Dr. M. M. Das: No. Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a question he said that the book value of the stores in that particular depot was Rs. 5,74,442 whereas the sale proceeds were only about Rs. 90,000. I want to know whether the shortage or this disposal of articles for such a small amount is the main cause for the sabotage.

Dr. M. M. Das: It is a difficult question. Until the Police investigations are completed, it is difficult to give an answer to this question.

Shri Goray: Is it a fact that the late Mrs. Roy tried to convey certain news about this particular fire to the Government? If so, what was the information she tried to convey?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): If I may answer that question, we saw certain things in the papers, but we did not receive any comunication from Mrs. Roy.

Co-Ordination Committee on Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare

\+

*1578. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1081 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to co-ordinate all schemes of physical education, recreation and youth welfare have finalised their report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The Committee was expected to submit the report by the end of March but, unfortunately, they could not do so. They are proposing to meet by the end of this month and formulate their proposals.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Committee has given any reason for not submitting the report by the end of March, 1961?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I expect that the only reason is that there are hon. Members of Parliament in it and they have been busy with one thing or the other. But I have been assured that they propose to meet by the end of this month and formulate their proposals.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Committee has visited other places in this connection?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: The Committee has visited several places

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि यह विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और स्वयं राष्ट्रपति जी ने अभी परसों, १६ अप्रल को, सिरस्का जाने के बाद वक्तव्य दिया है कि इस विषय मे सभी तरह की योजनाओं का समन्वय, कोआर्डिनेशन किया जाये, इस लिये इस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद गवर्नमेंट कोई फैसला करे, उससे पहले क्या इस सदन को इस संबंध में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह रिपोर्ट आ जाये, तो उसके बाद हम विचार करेंगे कि इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाये । मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस वक्त इतना ही आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में कोई भी चीज ऐसी नहीं की जायेगी, जिससे साधारणत: किसी को

असन्तोष हो, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि इसमें सभी लोग दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और यह कोशिश की जायगी कि जहां तक हो सके, इस काम को अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ाया जा सके और इसका ठीक तरह से समन्वय हो सके ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: Among the members of the Committee which has been asked to study and report, may I know which of the members represent physical education, which of them represent recreation and which of them represent youth welfare?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no separate representation as such. The Committee consists of some hon. Members of Parliament. They are Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri Asoka Mehta, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan. These are some of the MPs. Then there are Shri G. D. Sondhi, P. M. Joseph and Shri Fyzee and others. So there are people who are interested in various kinds of activities, but they do not represent any particular activity.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना संबंधी विस्तार और इस तरह के और कामों के बारे में इस समिति में विचार किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो कहां तक ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इन सारी बातों पर यह कमेटी विचार करेगी । उस की टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस ये हैं :—

(a) The evaluate the respective merits and to define the role of various schemes for physical education, recreation, character-building and discipline operating in education institutions.

So, the National Discipline Scheme will come under this.

(b) To recommend measures for the proper co-ordination of approved schemes in order to avoid duplication and wastage of resources; and

(c) to examine ways and means of developing the most useful schemes and activities for the promotion of physical education, recreation, character-building and discipline amongst students.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने देश के अच्छे अच्छे रेसलर्ज, पहलवानों, को सहायता और राहत देने का विचार किया है और इसके अलावा क्या उन बड़े बड़े प्रोफेसर्ज आदि से इस विषय में सलाह ली जायगी, जिनको नैतिकता और चरित्र के बारे में ज्ञान है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अखाड़ों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाये । हमारे जो रेसलर हैं, उनको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भी भेजा जाता है ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether, in view of the possibility of development of physical culture, recreation and entertainment which the modern circus has, the Committee has been asked to enquire and report on circus also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member has written to me and we are examining the matter.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है कि कमेटी को अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में इस लिये देरी हो रही है कि इसके सदस्यों के दृष्टिकोण में बड़ा भारी मतभेद है, बड़ा गहरा अन्तर है । क्या इस बारे में प्रकाश डाला जा सकेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मुझे पता नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य किस मतभेद की बात कर रहे हैं ।

Iron Ore

+

*1579. { **Shri Nathwani:** / **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual f.o.r. price of iron ore produced by the Orisa Mining Corporation;

(b) the distance between the pithead of the mines and the nearest railway station; and

(c) how does this price compare with the price of iron ore produced in other mines?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Actual cost of f.o.r. varies from station to station depending on the distance from the mine and the grade of ore supplied as assessed after analysis. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Corporation to divulge this information.

The distance between the pithead and Railway station is as follows:—

1.	Maharajpur.	13 miles.
2.	Khandadera.	6 miles.
3.	Sakradihi.	20 miles.
4.	Tungaisuni.	28 miles.

(c) The f.o.r. cost of iron ore differs from mine to mine depending on the lead and the grade and therefore does not permit comparison with the price of iron ore produced in other mines.

Shri Nathwani: What is the pattern of transport from the pithead to the railway station?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is the usual method adopted by other mining industries. It is transported by road.

Shri Nathwani: What is the expenditure per ton per mile for such transport?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have not got the figure of the per mile cost of transport by road.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether this ore has been supplied to any of our steel plants?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We were producing nearabout 1,500 tons per month. Now the production has increased and it has gone to nearabout 60,000 tons. But because the iron ore is supplied by the State Trading Corporation, I am not in a position to say whether some supply of this ore has been made to the steel plants or not.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is this Corporation owned by the Government.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is owned by the Central Government as well as by the Orissa Government in the proportion of fifty-fifty.

Shri Morarka: In answer to a previous question the hon. Minister has said that the cost of mining is Rs. 10:30 nP. and it is now understood that the f.o.r. price is more than Rs. 17 per ton. May I know whether the cost of transport is about Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per ton?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that the cost differs from pithead to pithead from the rail head. I do not know from where the hon. Member got the idea of the distance covered for this Rs. 17.

Shri Morarka: The cost of mining has been given by the Parliamentary Secretary as Rs. 10 and f.o.r. price as Rs. 17 per ton. I want to know whether the cost of transport by road for 30 miles, even the maximum distance comes to Rs. 7 per ton.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that I am not in a position to give the exact f.o.r. price, becauce that depends upon the mileage covered from the pithead.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he is asking is; even if it were thirty miles, would it come to that much?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I am not in a position to say that the selling price is Rs. 17, which includes Rs. 3 as the

cost of transport on any road for any distance. These are matters of detail which are left to the companies. I cannot specifially give the correct figure.

Shri Achar: May I know how the cost of iron ore from Orissa mines compares with the cost of iron ore produced in some of the Mysore mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The cost of Orissa Mining Corporation compares quite favourably with the private mine-owners.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the hon. Minister look into this aspect of the question, that is, Rs. 17 for thirty miles which is exorbitantly high?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Copper Smelting Plant at Khetri

*1589. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations for setting up of a copper smelting plant at Khetri in Rajasthan have been completed;

(b) if so, the main terms and conditions; and

(c) the time schedule by which this plant would be put up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The project has been entrusted to the National Mineral Development Corporation which is at present examining offers received for consultancy services.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to bring the project into operation at the targetted rates by 1964, if not earlier.

Shri Morarka: May I know with which countries negotiations are going on for putting up this smelting plant at Khetri?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In the beginning we had some discussion with the Polish Government. Later on, we contacted some of the big firms and offers from eight to nine firms have come, which are under consideration.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the offer is only for putting up the smelting plant or is it also for mining?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The offer is for consultancy services. They will probably advise us on the project, supervise erection and see it running. We have received about eight or nine offers, out of which three or four have been rejected *prima facie*. The rest are to be examined by Government.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know what would be the capacity of this smelting plant.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The present idea is to produce at least 10,000 tons of copper metal.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether the quantity of 10,000 tons is considered to be economic for the project?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the negotiations that are going on are only for consultancy or also for foreign exchange and foreign credit?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no negotiation going on. We asked for quotations from various firms with regard to consultancy services and project report. We have got the offer from about nine firms from all over the world. Some of them have been rejected. Some of them are being examined. Thereafter we shall select one of them who will be our consultants to give us all these services that I have just mentioned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the quantity of copper that would be available is much more which can feed a larger unit, and if it is so, in view of the urgent need for

copper, should we not plan for a bigger smelter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I wish I had planned for double the capacity I have mentioned. But so far the quantities proved lead us only for a plant of 10,000 tons capacity. We are continuously investigating the quantity and we are encouraged in this. As soon as we are in a position to increase the capacity we shall surely do that.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the approximate cost of the plant to be put up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: About Rs. 10 crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the Draft Outlnie of the Third Five Year Plan this project is included in the list for which foreign credit has to be arranged. May I know whether foreign credit has been arranged for this project?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That question I am not able to answer. It is a matter for my hon. Colleague the Finance Minister. We have to spend that money. We have been given the green signal and we propose to go ahead.

Shri Morarka: May I know what step this Ministry has taken to link up this place, Khetri, with a railway line, so that transport may be facilitated?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The question of transport is being considered—to have a railway line to the mines. It was being considered by the Railway Ministry. But even if they are not able to do it at the scheduled time, we are planning to transport the material by road.

Shri Morarka: May I say one thing? I put a question in this connection and the Railway Minister said that they have received no proposal and there is no proposal to link this place with a railway line. May I request the hon. Minister whether he has made a proposal to the Railway Ministry in this connection or not.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question, I may quite sure, was considered by the two Ministries. As I said, finally it seems that we would have to make our own arrangements. I do not know whether the proposal was made in some such way that the Railway Ministry said that they have not received such a proposal.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that a Member of the Planning Commission, Shri Trivedi, visited this project only this month, and if so, what was the purpose of his visit and his report in the matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would require notice of that question.

बेघर लोगों की जनगणना

१२८२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस जनगणना में बेघर लोगों की भी गणना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बेघर लोगों की गणना अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की गई है;

(ग) इस विषय में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ; और

(घ) किसी व्यक्ति को किस आधार पर बेघर माना गया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) गणना के सही होने का पता और जांच के बाद लगेगा ।

(घ) बेघर उस व्यक्ति को माना जाता है जो साधारणतः रात को किसी मकान या छत वाले किसी कमरे में नहीं रहता है ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The accuracy of the enumeration can be judged only after further checks.

(d) A person is houseless who does not ordinarily reside or spend his nights in a house or a room with a roof on his head

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether Government have estimated the number of homeless people in India?

Shrimati Alva: How can we say that? The enumeration is being done.

Shri Bhibuti Mishra: The Home Minister recently gave the estimated population of India. In the light of that statement has Government received any estimated figure about homeless people in India?

Shrimati Alva: Further checks have to be carried out and only after that can it be estimated.

Natural Gas from Pakistan

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*1583. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with the Pakistan Government for buying natural gas from Pakistan have been finalised;

(b) whether further talks have been taken place between the Government of India and Pakistan Government delegation in New Delhi;

(c) whether the Government of India had asked the Pakistan Government to clarify certain points; and

(d) if so what are these points and whether they have been clarified?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These sought information on the composition, quality, quantity, price, delivery points, terms and conditions of supply of the gas and other details necessary for working out the economics of its utilisation. A reply giving some information on some of these points has since been received. The Government of Pakistan have raised a few points. These along with such points on which the Government of Pakistan have not given any reply will form the subject of discussions with the delegation expected from Pakistan when it comes to India.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it was Pakistan which first made this proposal of selling their gas to India, or India which made a proposal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that benefit us, as to who negotiated first?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how much of natural gas is proposed to be purchased from Pakistan and at what price? May I also know for what purpose we propose utilising it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The quantities are still to be finalised. The principle of purchasing the gas from Pakistan has been generally agreed upon, and both the countries, that is the one that is selling and the other that is receiving, have agreed in principle and think that it is beneficial to finalise this transaction.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of Pakistan natural gas is very high and that it would not be profitable for use for commercial purposes; and, if so, may I know the reason for further negotiations on this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If it will not be used for commercial purposes on the ground that the prices are high, the Government of India will surely not purchase this gas.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if the talks that are intended are only of an exploratory nature or would they be of a negotiatory nature?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Both.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way the inter-linking of the economy of Pakistan with the economy of India in this respect will be beneficial to both the countries, that is, India and Pakistan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not said that there is any intention on my part even to venture that linking up of the economy of the two countries. I merely suggested that both the countries agree on the principle that if they are willing they will take it, because it is beneficial for us to use this gas for our own industries and perhaps for them to dispose of their gas to us.

Shri Goray: When these negotiations are carried on, will the strategic importance of this deal be taken into consideration? I may clarify myself. If we purchase the gas from them, Pakistan will be in such a position that with one turn of the wheel they can stop the supply and there will be no remedy for us.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All such aspects will be considered and are being considered. We are not afraid of all these things. We shall take all these aspects into consideration.

Shri Kasliwal: In view of the fact that the Government of Rajasthan has firmly rejected the idea of having anything to do with this gas from Pakistan, may I know which State has made any offer, and for what projects?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware that Rajasthan has firmly rejected the idea of accepting any gas from Pakistan. That is the first point. The second point is that there are some other States also. It is for the Government of India to have an overall integrated idea as to what we are going to do with the gas that we might purchase if the terms are favourable.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा, राजस्थान की उसको खबर नहीं है । उसके अतिरिक्त दो ही राज्य पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर और हैं यानी सौराष्ट्र और गुजरात और पंजाब । तो क्या पंजाब सरकार ने या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है कि उनको अपनी प्रोजेक्टस के लिये गैस की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि मुझे राजस्थान की खबर नहीं है । मैंने तो यह कहा था कि मुझे यह नहीं मालूम है कि राजस्थान ने इन्कार कर दिया है कि हमको गैस की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमको उद्योगों के लिये बिजली बढ़ाने की जरूरत है । इसलिये हम पूरे तौर से सारे देश के लाभ को सामने रखते हुये विचार करेंगे, चाहे वह गुजरात की जरूरत हो, या राजस्थान की हो या पंजाब या किसी और प्रदेश की जरूरत हो ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Government have asked Pakistan to clarify certain points, may I know whether Government have tried to secure an assurance from Pakistan that political considerations or factors or Pakistan's own industrial needs will not be allowed to come into the picture, so that we might have a long-term agreement with Pakistan over this gas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, we have not yet had an opportunity of raising any such questions as the hon. Member is thinking of. When a suitable occasion comes we hope that both the parties will sit down and look to all the aspects. I might inform the House that we have now finally suggested the dates to Pakistan as to when they could come here, and we hope that by the end of this month they might arrive.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that this gas is available just across our border, in Pakistan, will not the Government, before coming to any final decision, try to find out whether we can have the gas in our own territory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question was put the other day.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is very much in our mind, and we are trying to get gas within our own borders.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के कौन कौन से राज्य की सरकारों ने यह गैस लेने के वास्ते अपनी सहमति दी है, और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान की राज्य सरकारों से इस बारे में कोई सलाह की है कि उनकी क्या आवश्यकता है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : जी हां, उनसे पूछताछ की गई है और की जा रही है । मुझे यह ब्योरा तो मालूम नहीं है कि किस राज्य ने गैस लेने के लिये हां कहा है और किस ने ना कहा है । लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं कि सबसे सलाह मशविरा किया जा रहा है ।

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister said that the Government of India was having an overall picture or plan for this. May I know in what projects this gas is going to be used?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Well, I cannot enumerate all those projects for which the gas could be utilised; but some of the important ones are power generation, fertilizer and ferro-chemical industries.

Refining of Crude Oil

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*1584. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Wil the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two oil companies, the Standard Vacuum and the Burmah Shell, have in a joint statement expressed surprise over the statement of the Minister for Mines and Fuel in the Lok Sabha on the slow progress of negotiations for the use of crude indigenous oil by private companies; and

(b) if so, the actual position as obtaining at present?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Some news to this effect appeared in the Press.

(b) The negotiations between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and foreign oil companies in India are continuing.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether these two companies have since agreed to refine our indigenous crude from the Ankleshwar area and, if so, on what terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, in principle an agreement has been reached that oil from the Ankleshwar area will be used by the two refineries at Bombay.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that under the original agreements with the foreign oil companies, they are bound to refine our crude oil produced in this country; if so, why is it that the Government have not tried to warn them, as the Iraqi Government has done, that they would lose if they do not....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he is arguing. He can only put a question.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to make the supplementary comprehensive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot enter into arguments during Question Hour.

Shri Hem Barua: I will put it in a different way. May I know whether it is not a fact that under the original agreements the oil companies are bound to refine the crude oil produced in this country and, if so, what is the need for these negotiations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Under certain conditions, yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the statement by the General Managers of both the oil companies, referred to in the question, they have squarely repudiated the facts stated by the hon. Minister on the floor of this House and said that the ball lay in the court of the Minister, that they had replied to all the suggestions

made by the Minister but that it was the Ministry which was not making a reply to them. May I know how the matter stands?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is no use raising all those questions now. It was a fact that I was disappointed, and I said subsequently that this might have had some effect, or something else. Since then the negotiations are going on all right. And I suppose in principle an agreement has been reached and some details are being pursued.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up a refinery in Cambay or Ankleshwar in view of a lot of crude oil being there, instead of bringing it to Bombay which is very costly?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We will be doing both the things, that is, sending it to the Bombay refinery and having a refinery in Gujarat.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I rise on a point of order? May I know whether the purpose of the Question Hour is not to vindicate the liberties of the people and at the same time keep the Government perpetually on its toes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is too big a question to be answered during Question Hour. I will request the hon. Member to come to my Chamber or I can go to him, and we can discuss it.

Shri Hem Barua: My contention is....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His contention we will discuss afterwards.

Insurance of Ships against War Risks

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*1585. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made for the consideration of Government regarding the insurance of ships against war risk;

(b) if so, the precise nature of such a proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is that Government should consider the insurance of Indian Hulls against war risks.

(c) Financial and other implications of the proposal are being examined by the Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the point that have been urged for consideration in this proposal?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I have said, the whole proposal is under examination. Until we examine those proposals in detail, I am not in a position to say anything on this matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know by what time it is expected to finalise this proposal?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I cannot give exactly the time limit. As I said, we are examining all the details of this proposal.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether ships belonging to the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations are insured by Indian insurers or by foreign insurers?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as this war risk is concerned, they are not insured by Indian insurers, but they are only insured by British insurers.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज हैं उनका कितना परसेंट इश्योरेंस हिन्दुस्तान में होता है और कितना बाहर होता है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जहां तक वार रिस्क्स इंश्योरेंस का सवाल है

यह हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं होता है । यह इंश्योरेंस यूनाइटेड किंगडम में होता है । हिन्दुस्तान में तो फायर और कुछ दूसरे ऐक्सीडेंट्स के वास्ते इंश्योरेंस होता है । वहां यूनाइटेड किंगडम में इंश्योरेंस दो तरह का होता है । एक इंश्योरेंस तो वार रिस्क क्लब्स के द्वारा किया जाता है और दूसरा ओपेन मार्केट के द्वारा किया जाता है ।

Shri Morarka: May I know the total amount of premium paid by the Indian shipping companies to the British companies on account of this war risk insurance?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total premium paid for the war risk insurance on Indian hulls at present, on a peace-time basis, is approximately Rs. 14 lakhs.

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : अभी मंत्राणी महोदय ने फरमाया कि वार रिस्क्स इंश्योरेंस यहां हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं होता है, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं होता और उसके यहां पर न होने की क्या वजह है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उसी के बारे में तो यह सारा सवाल है । उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Report of Committee on Archival Legislation

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*1587. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2352 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee to advise on the proposed Archival legislation has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report, at present a confidential document for official use only, is being examined in consultation with the Central Ministries concerned and the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any Bill is going to be prepared, and if so, when it is going to be introduced?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The matter is under examination. As I said, the committee has made some recommendations. One of their recommendations is that the Central Government should prepare a Central legislation for the Central archives, and that a similar legislation should be enacted by the State Governments for the State archives. Now, all these matters are being examined.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what respect has the present archival legislation been found to be defective so as to necessitate the appointment of this committee and the having of a new legislation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no legislation at present.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the report submitted by the committee would be placed on the Table of the House?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said earlier, it is not possible for me to say this at the present moment. We are examining that matter.

Foreign Experts in Steel Plants

*1588. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of foreign experts and technicians in the steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur now; and

(b) when are they expected to be replaced by Indian personnel?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel

(Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The number of foreign experts and technicians working in the three steel plants as on 31st March 1961 is as below:

	Rourkela		Bhilai		Durgapur	
	Construction	Operation	Construction	Operation	Construction	Operation.
Employed by :						
(i) Contractors .	405	93		..	158	
(ii) Consultants	18	..	..	71	11	
(iii) Project .	1	..	173	136		80

The experts on the construction side are brought for specific periods against specific jobs and as soon as the work on which they are engaged is completed they return to their countries. The experts on operation will be replaced as and when suitable Indians have been trained.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I find from the statement that the contractors engaged in the construction work in the Rourkela plant are employing 405 foreign experts. May I know whether the replacement of these foreign experts engaged by the contractors is in the hands of the Government or of the contractors? May I also know whether the firms of the contractors are foreign firms or Indian firms?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is the responsibility of the contractors to bring in any person whom they require for the construction work. We do not come in their way, because we are interested in getting a plant which has been constructed according to specifications. It is primarily for the contractors who are responsible for the construction to decide if they want to bring in any foreigners.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the contractors engaged in Rourkela, who are employing these 405 foreign experts, and also the contractors engaged in Bhilai are foreign firms or Indian firms?

Sardar Sawran Singh: I would like to caution the hon. Member that comparison will not be quite appropriate, because the construction work in Bhilai is practically over, whereas considerable construction work is going on in Rourkela.

Shri C. D. Pande: Durgapur was the last to come up in the field of construction of steel plants, but there is less number of foreign experts in Durgapur as compared to Bhilai and Rourkela. May I know the reason for this, and also whether the others can reduce the number to the level that obtains in Durgapur?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that generally on the construction side, the number of foreign technicians and experts engaged in construction at Durgapur has been comparatively less. This is partly due to the fact that the British firms had greater experience of Indian conditions and they were able to raise Indian staff in a larger proportion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the payment made to the foreign people who are employed by the contractors, who number about

405, is in foreign exchange, and if so, whether Govenment will consider the advisability of advising the contractors not to employ foreign people but to do the work with Indians?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We do not provide foreign exchange directly to the employees of the contractors.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know by what time the foreign experts on operation will be completely replaced by Indians?

Sardar Swaran Singh: When the construction will be over, the construction people will go.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any Indians are being trained outside for these expert jobs, and if so, their number.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there in the statement already.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are being trained abroad, both for construction as well as for operation.

Shri Morarka: From the statement, it appears that there are more than 517 foreign experts in Rourkela, and yet, the German papers have said that for lack of foreign experts, the future of Rourkela is not safe, and they have recommended a team for looking after it. May I know whether Government propose to keep thse 517 people in Raurkela for a year or so?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The project authorities have obviously little control over the number of people that are brought at the construction stage. We are not responsible to give them salaries, and it is really for the people who are in charge of construction to make the best possible arrangements. The hon. Member must have noticed that the larger proportion is under the head 'Construction'. On the operational side, suggestions have been made that some more German technicians may be required. That is a matter which is being examined by the technical experts in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and if necessary, some of them will be replaced, or some more may be brought in.

World Music Conference in Tokyo

*1589. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an East-West Music Encounter, a world music conference and a festival of music will be held in Tokyo in April, 1961;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have decided to participate therein; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A Cultural Delegation consisting of Indian Music Scholars, dancers and musicians has been sent to participate in the World Music Conference and Festival commencing 17th April, 1961.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know the names of the countries that are likely to participate in the conference, and what branch of Indian music is likely to be presented by the Indian team, whether it will be classical music or light type of music or instrumental music?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We do not organise this conference, and, therefore, we do not know the names of all the countries that have been invited. But, so far as India is concerned, it will be classical music, that will be presented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the composition of the Indian contingent, whether it will include only classical musicians, and if so, the number of musicians and their names?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are music scholars, as I said, and there are also music items, both vocal

and instrumental, and dance (*Bharatanatyam*, and *Kathakali*). Some of the best artistes in India are going to participate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How are they selected? May I know whether the artistes were selected by a panel? Who selected them?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is a regular procedure laid down for the selection of artistes. We have a special committee in which experts are consulted; there are also representatives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and also one representative from my Ministry, and they select. But, in this particular case, the sponsors had also indicated their preference for certain very well known Indian scholars and participants.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this conference is going to deal only with the theory of music or it is also going to have demonstrations of actual music performances?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will have both.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know who is the leader of the Indian contingent and what contribution he has made either to scholarship or to actual performance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have selected as leader Thakore Jaidev Singh, Chief Producer, All, India Radio. His is a very well-known name, both on the side of theory and practice.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know who will represent vocal music?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have got four names here Dagar brothers and Shri Purushottam Das.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: How many persons have been deputed for the World Music Conference at Tokyo?

Shri Humayun Kabir: 30 people were selected, but one of them could not go.

Plane for Prime Minister's Tour

*1591. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any space in the plans used by the Prime Minister for carrying essential spare parts and tool box for use in case of emergency as recently happened in Cairo while the Prime Minister was coming back to India from London; and

(b) what other precautions are being taken to avoid such occurences in future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Air Force aircraft which are employed to convey the Prime Minister for his tours within India or abroad, always carry appropriate ground crew, necessary technical equipment and limited spare parts for servicing the aircraft at out-stations.

2. In respect of the flights undertaken by the Prime Minister on Air India's services, precautions taken from air-worthiness angle are as follows:—

(i) A very senior Engineer of the Corporation is detailed to carry out duplicate inspections on all the work that is carried out prior to departure of the aircraft from India.

(ii) A senior Engineer accompanies the flight to render any technical advice at outstations with a view to minimising any technical delay that may occur.

(iii) For the Prime Minister's flight ex-India, it has always been the practice to keep another stand-by aircraft completely ready whenever aircraft position permits.

Shri Kumbhar: May I know Sir, how many planes are kept for the use of the Prime Minister, how old they are, and which one was used in this long London trip?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This is another question. It has nothing to do with the original question.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the precautions that were taken, as mentioned in the statement, the aircraft did not behave commendably on this occasion, of the Prime Minister's trip. Is it not a sad commentary on the state of things that even the precautions did not work?

Shri Krishna Menon: This question really covers two Ministries. I have just had a discussion with my hon. colleague, the Minister of Transport and Communications. With regard to this particular instance of the delay in Cairo, it was an Air India International aircraft. The item involved was an engine fuel heater. This particular component never gets into trouble. This is a very rare instance. It is not possible to carry in any aeroplane every part everywhere to guard against the offchance of anything going bad. If the engine fuel heater was in place, the delay would have been 4 hours. Since it was not there, it had to be sent for from Bombay.

Shri Hem Barua: It is stated that an engineer, who is supposed to be an expert, examines the aircraft before it leaves this country. May I know whether this examination was also done when the aircraft was on its homeward journey?

Shri Krishna Menon: The engineer examines it before the aircraft takes off. These things happen when the aircraft is in the air.

Injuries to Survey of India Employees in Field Parties

*1598. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in field parties under the Survey of India who were injured and seriously taken sick during the period from the 1st January, 1959 to the 31st March, 1961;

(b) the number of them who died of accidents and sickness separately;

(c) the amount of compensation, if any, paid to the dependents of each of them; and

(d) the number of cases under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have full information. During these last two years, one surveyor, Shri Surendranath died.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is for eliciting information from Government and not to furnish it to Government.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): On a point of order. If the hon. Member has the information, he cannot ask the question.

Shri Vajpayee: He wanted to confirm it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was exactly what I was putting to him that he should elicit information and not give it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that in the last two years, one surveyor died, an assistant surveyor got a compound fracture in his arm bone, two kalasis, one driver and two porters lost their lives in Nepal Rajasthan and other places?

Dr. M. M. Das: I can answer the question when all the facts are available to me. As I have said in reply

to the original question, the information is being collected.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. When Government fail to give reply to a question, is it not permissible or allowable for a Member of this House, whether of the Government Benches or of the Opposition, to supply the information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not during the Question Hour. The Member can keep that information to himself and then ask the question as he has done just now, that is to say, whether or not such and such thing is a fact, and then the Government shall give a reply. But the Member cannot say that 'I am going to give the information that I have and the Government should listen to me for some time and the Chair also should be attentive'.

Shri Vajpayee: Some of the accidents referred to by the hon. Member took place two years ago. May I know how it is that the Government have no information on these?

Dr. M. M. Das: I beg to refer to the question asked by the hon. Member. The question refers to:

> "the total number of employees working in field parties under the Survey of India who were injured and seriously taken sick during the period from the 1st January 1959 to the 31st March 1961".

Full information over a period of two years is sought. What we have said is that we are collecting the information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is collected, it may be passed on to the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the officer in command of the party or the Director paid regular visits to those areas where the field officers worked?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, strict supervision is being done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that during 1960, even after all these accidents, to the surveyor, assistant surveyor and so on, no officer visited those areas, and they had been left there absolutely to fend for themselves?

Dr. M. M. Das: I will have to enquire about it.

Equipment for Bhakra Power House Project and Nangal Fertilizer Factory

***1594. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of customs trouble in releasing components and spare parts for Bhakra Power House Project and Nangal Fertilizer Factory, considerable delays and losses have been occasioned;

(b) what instructions, if any, Government have issued or propose to issue to avoid such delays and losses; and

(c) whether Ministry have contacted public sector enterprises and ascertained their difficulties to be able to iron them out?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Enquiries are being made and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the enquiries are completed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In respect of (c), I cannot understand enquiries being made regarding the specific complaint contained in (a) and (b), brought to our notice while we visited Bhakra Nangal recently, the Ministry may be able to know after enquiry—I want to know whether they have contacted those public sector enterprises to ascertain their difficulties and iron them out. I do not know from whom they are making enquiries.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Enquiries have to be made from various places, the Ministries concerned, the public sector projects concerned and the various collectorates under which they come. So information has to be collected

not only from Delhi but from various places. Hence it is taking time. As soon as it is collected, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if there is any standing arrangement in the Ministry to have any supervisory staff to ascertain the difficulties and complaints of the people who come in contact with the customs authorities?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, it is there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the nature of that arrangement and what is the assessment of the Ministry regarding the reports from such supervisory staff?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If a separate question is tabled, I will answer.

Amalgamation of Mayurbhanj State Bank

*1595. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mayurbhanj State Bank in Orissa is to be amalgamated with the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, from what date;

(c) what would be the position of the staff of the Mayurbhanj State Bank after amalgamation;

(d) the present strength of the staff of the said Bank and how many would be absorbed after amalgamation; and

(e) what alternative employment would be provided for the surplus staff if, there would be any?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6th May, 1961.

(c), (d) and (e). The present strength of the staff, including officers, is 31. The State Bank of India would offer employment to such of the staff as are rendered surplus to the requirements of the Orissa Government and are found suitable. The question of providing alternative employment to such of the staff as are not absorbed by the State Bank is for the State Government to consider.

Dr. Samantsinhar: May I know the reasons for this amalgamation, whether the opinion of the Government of Orissa was taken before this step was taken, and if so, what was the opinion of the State Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Actually the Rural Credit Survey Committee had recommended the amalgamation of this bank with the State Bank of India. This scheme of amalgamation was approved by the Government of Orissa, by the board of directors of the particular bank and also by the State Bank.

Aerial Ropeways in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields

*1599. **Shri Kamal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to provide 'aerial ropeways' in the Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields for stowing of sand;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the time by which the work would be completed; and

(c) the number of existing aerial ropeways?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) .Attention is invited to paras 46 and 47 of chapter I of the Annual report of the Department of Mines and Fuel for 1960-61 copies of which have already been circulated to members. As on the date, project reports have been prepared for all the ropeways and global tender enquiries have been issued for six out of seven ropeways. All these ropeways will be put up by the Coal Board.

(c). There are six ropeways operating at present with a total capacity of 590 tons per hour or about 2 million tons per annum. These are all privately owned.

Shri Kamal Singh: I just wanted to ask the Parliamentary Secretary as to how long it will take the Government to get global tenders and estimates?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It has been stated in the reply that project reports have been prepared for all the ropeways and global tender enquiries have been issued for six out of seven ropeways. It takes normally about five or six months for the tender enquiries to be received.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It seems Government is putting up this ropeway. May I know if the subsidy that is being given to the private collieries will continue for stowing purposes?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not in that form.

Shri Morarka: What will be the total cost of this ropeway, and what foreign exchange or foreign assistance is the Government expecting?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would not venture an estimate particularly when the tender enquiries have been floated.

Josh Malihabadi

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*1600. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** / **Shri Ansar Harvani:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani poet Josh Malihabadi has requested the Government of India for grant of Indian Citizenship to him;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government of India thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that this poet was granted visa to come to India twice in one month; and

(d) if so, the reasons for grant of such permission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). He has been given only one visa to enable him to attend Mushaira at Delhi and to visit Lucknow and Bombay.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जोश मलिहाबादी के पास किस किस्म का वीसा है ?

(میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جوش ملیح آبادی کے پاس کس قسم کا ویسا ہے -)

In which category has the visa been given—category A, B or C?

Shri Datar: Category C.

Shri A. M. Tariq: So, I would like to know how many times Josh Malihabadi visited India in the last two months?

Shri Datar: The question is concerned with his present visit. It is for a period of three months. I am not aware of the past visits. I have got no information here.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if Government is aware of this fact that when Josh Malihabadi left this country for good and adopted citizenship of Pakistan, he did so on this understanding that there was no future for him or his family in this country? And when he went to Pakistan, he wrote poems against India. I would like to know under these circumstances how Government give visa to such people who are anti-Indian?

Shri Datar: He has come as a Pakistani national with India's visa. He has come as a casual visitor.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जोश साहब जब से हिन्दुस्तान से पाकिस्तान गये हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के

खिलाफ आग उगल रहे हैं और हर प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रोपेगंडा कर रहे हैं ? यदि यह उनको मालूम है, तो उनको क्यों वीजा दिया गया है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that the visa had been granted to him for three months. May I know why a visa for such a long period has been granted to him?

Shri Datar: He had to visit Delhi, Lucknow and Bombay. For that purpose, a three months visa was granted.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that while giving the visa to a Pakistani citizen to visit India, it is always taken into consideration whether he is a desirable person?

Shri Datar: He is a Pakistani national. He was granted a visa for attending this Mushaira at Delhi and for visiting Lucknow and Bombay. For this purpose it was given.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I want to know if the Government of India are aware of this fact that Mr. Josh Malihabadi visited Hyderabad also without taking any visa for Hyderabad, and there in a mushaira he recited poems against India?

Shri Datar: I have no information. His visa is confined to only Lucknow, Bombay and Delhi.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I wanted to know . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has said that he visited Hyderabad as well. The hon. Minister says that only two other places besides Delhi were permitted in the permit. Therefore, now he will look into that. What else does the Member want?

Shri A. M. Tariq: My point is that he visited Hyderabad without any visa, and there in a mushaira he was hooted because he recited poems against India. I would like to know if the Government of India has got any information about this.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, that is true.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि जवाब दिया जाए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं उठे हैं तो इसका मतलब यह है कि उनके पास इसका जवाब और कोई नहीं है और उतना ही है जितना वह दे चुके हैं ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that Bhupat also asked for a visa to visit India and it was refused to him?

Shri A. M. Tariq: One supplementary, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been discussed sufficiently. Enough has been allowed.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it not a fact that the Government of India . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order Next question.

AN-12 Ukraina Transport Planes

*1601. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Sampath:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Asar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a)whether the An-12 Ukraina transport planes recently bought from Russia are unable to land on any of the existing landing strips near India's mountainous northern border in which region they are initially intented to be used for carrying heavy road building machines and materials, for construction of roads there;

(b) if so, whether Russian technicians have asked the Indian Government to widen and extend the air strips; and

(c) what is the Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Certain improvements to these landing grounds had been planned where continuous and heavy use of some of these landing grounds became necessary for the Border Roads project.

(c) These planes will now be taken in hand as necessary.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many of the An-12 Ukraina transport planes have ben purchased so far from the USSR and how many of them are operating in the borders? What is the nationality of the crew of this aircraft?

Shri Krishna Menon: That goes for beyond this question, but as a matter of information, wherever the aircraft had to be taken, it has landed successfully, and there has been no trouble at all.

Barauni Refinery

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*1602. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1088 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state further progress made in the construction of oil refinery at Barauni?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. *Progress of construction works*

Contract for earth work, site grading etc. of the refinery site has been placed. Arrangements for the construction of a Hostel for the foreign experts are in hand.

2. *Railway Colony—Roads & Buildings*

72% of the repairs and maintenance works of the colony which was taken over from the Railways at Hathidah has been completed.

3. *Township*

Work orders for the construction of Russian Hostel and 100 'F' Type quarters has been issued.

4. *Trainees*

22 Indian trainees and 1 Officer-in-charge Training Programme, who were selected after interview, will be proceeding to Russia by the middle of April, 1961 and another batch of 37 trainees will be leaving India in July, 1961 for training on erection, maintenance and operation of the refinery. 6 Indian trainees would be proceeding for training to U.K. with Messrs. larson & Toubro.

5. *Project Report*

The Project Report was received in December, 1960 and the discussions with the Soviet experts on the Project Report were concluded in March, 1961. The cost estimates and the contract to be placed with the Soviet organisation for execution of the project are under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that 22 Indian trainees and 1 Officer-in-charge Training Programme, will be proceeding to Russia, and another batch of 37 trainees will be leaving India in July, 1961. May I know in which country these trainees will get training?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: These trainees went to Russia.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated some time ago that commercial contracts for supply of equipment and the technical services to be rendered by the Soviet organisation would be concluded by February, 1961. Since the examination of the project report itself was concluded only in March, may I know when the orders for this eulpment will be placed?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It has been concluded in March, but it will take some time to place the order. Though it has been completed, some details are still being worked out.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is equipment a detail? It is very necessary. It will cost about Rs. 25 to 30 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has a further question, he may put it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the time-schedule which was originally fixed will be adhered to, that is, the first unit will go into stream some time in the middle of October—December, 1962?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There may be a little time-lag, and it may be delayed by a few months, but the exact time can be given only after the orders are placed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that the project report has been examined and the agreement concluded, what would be the cost of this Barauni refinery?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would not give a figure at the present stage, when the question of placing orders is still a matter of negotiation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this project report that is under examination by the Government is going to affect materially the production pattern of this refinery or any other things of vital imoprtance?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The production pattern is what is contained in the project report. So, there is no basic variation as hinted by the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that on a previous occasion the production patterns of the Noonmati and Barauni refineries were announced. My question is whether the pattern that was announced here long back is going to be affected by this project report or not.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The acceptance of the project report with regard to Barauni does not at all affect the product mix at Noonmati. As to the product mix at Barauni, it is contained in the project report. So, there is no basis for comparison.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government has not yet worked out the estimated expenditure of the Barauni project so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Because the orders are yet to be placed, I would not give a firm figure because that would prejudice the negotiations also.

Shri Hem Barua: With reference to the production pattern of the two refineries it was my purpose to pinpoint only one thing. The production patterns of the two refineries were given. I want to know whether the project report pertaining to the Barauni refinery is going to affect to original production pattern that was placed on the floor of the House.

Sardar Swaran Singh: By and large that pattern would be adhered to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Borax Deposits in Ladakh Area

***1581. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pugga Valley in Ladakh area is the only area in India where Borax, an important industrial raw material, is known to exist; and

(b) what steps are being taken to arrange for proper exploitation of these deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The only promising deposit of borax is that in Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The question of exploitation of borax deposits of Ladakh is under the consideration of Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works

*1586. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a new public Corporation to take over the Mysore Iron and Steel Works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The State Government which owns the Mysore Iron & Steel Works was advised to run the steel works as a Corporation or a Company. The State Government has accepted this advice.

(b) It is understood that a Company will be formed shortly.

Steel Plant in Madras

*1590. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Government have submitted any scheme for mineral development and setting up of a steel plant in South Arcot District during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government of Madras have submitted a proposal for assistance in a scheme of investigation on mineral deposits and ground water resources in Madras State. This is under consideration.

A pig iron plant using the lignite of Neyveli is included in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan. Preliminary investigations are going on with a view to determine the suitability of the raw materials for the economic manufacture of pig iron.

Intrusion by Portuguese Armed Forces into Indian Territory

*1592. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was intrusion into Indian territory by the Portuguese armed forces in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the details of the violations and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता

*१५९६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई योजनायें बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (घ). मांगी हुई सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और एक विवरण यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Skull Scrap

*1591. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual arisings, domestic consumption and export of skull scrap during the years 1957 to 1960, year-wise;

(b) what relation these actuals bore to the estimates of the Scrap Investigation Committee;

(c) the estimated arisings, the estimated domestic consumption and the surplus expected to be available for export during 1961; and

(d) whether Government is still relying entirely on the Scrap Investigation Committee's findings, which has been disproved by the actual availability evidenced from the performance of 1959 and 1960, for framing export policy for skull scrap?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Details of actual arisings and domestic consumption of skull scrap are not available. Exports during 1957 to 1960 have been as follows:

	Tons
1957	13,298
1958	4,367
1959	73,019
1960	94,332

(d) It has been decided to constitute a Committee to go into the question of arisings of scrap by regions, the use, current and prospective within the country, the existing system of distribution, the improvements that could be made to it, the prices of scrap and possibilities of continued exports of various varieties of scrap.

Expedition to Nanda Devi

*1598. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an all-Indian expedition is proposed to be organised for climbing the 25,645 feet Nanda Devi Peak; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal with its financial implications?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir; the Indian Mountaineering Foundation is sending an all-Indian expedition to Nanda Devi Peak.

(b) The team will consist of the following 6 members,—

1. Shri Gurdial Singh....**Leader.**
2. Major John Dias.
3. Shri Sonam Dubey.
4. Shri Hari K. Dang.
5. Capt. K. N. Thadani.
6. Lt. Dr. N. Sharma, A.M.C.

The team will leave Dehra Dun on the 1st May, 1961 and is expected to return early in July, 1961.

The expedition is estimated to cost Rs. 28,000/-.

People's Friendship University, Moscow

*1603. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Supakar:** / **Shri Hem Raj:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1096 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the final selection has been made of candidates for Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow; and

(b) if so, the number and details of the candidates selected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Boundary Dispute Between Nagaland and Assam

*1604. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any boundary dispute has taken place in between the Nagaland and the Sibsagar District in Assam;

(b) if so, what precisely is the dispute in question; and

(c) what action has been taken for the fixation of the boundary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). This question will be answered by the Prime Minister on a later date.

हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल

*१६०५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को यह सुझाव दिया है कि वर्तमान हाई स्कूलों में से कम से कम ५० प्रतिशत को हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सुझाव को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें, हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल खोलने के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में व्यवस्था कर रही है। राज्य सरकारें इस सुझाव को कहां तक अमल में ला सकी हैं यह बात राज्यों की आयोजनाएं मिलने पर ही मालूम हो सकेगी ।

Ex-Servicemen

*1606. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what suggestions were made at the Third Annual Conference of the Indian Ex-Servicemen's Association held in New Delhi in the fourth week of March, 1961 for improving the lot of the ex-Servicemen; and

(b) what is Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have no information about these proceedings or suggestions.

(b) Does not arise.

Chhattar Manzil, Lucknow

*1607. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1087 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) further progress made in compilation of report of the special committee of experts appointed to carry out detailed investigation in regard to the safety of Chhattar Manzil, Lucknow and keeping Central Drug Institute therein;

(b) whether it has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Committee has finalised the report.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 64].

दिल्ली में पाठ्य-पुस्तकें

*१६०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूलों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निदेश दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इस विषय में विभिन्न राज्यों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Smuggling of Watches

*1609. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in the *Statesman* of the 25th March, 1961, under the heading "Buyer's Paradise in Watches" relating to smuggling and marketing of watches into India;

(b) if so, whether any ring connection with the matter has been discovered; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to check it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the news item.

(b) and (c). Several cases involving smuggled watches have been detected but no ring connected with smuggling of watches has been discovered.

National Coal Development Corporation

*1610. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new planning and production departments are proposed to be set up under the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) what will be the constitution and functions of these departments?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A planning department already exists in the National Coal Development Corporation. A production department is now proposed to be set up.

(b) A statement showing broadly the constitution and functions of the planning and the proposed production departments is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Constitution and functions of the Planning and Production Departments

The Planning Department is placed in charge of one of the senior most mining engineers. The Planing Department of the Corporation is one of its key departments. In the main, it is undertaking the planning & preparation of Project Reports for all the new project of the Corporation, right from the stage of indicating the areas which should be geologised and prospected for establishing further units of production, assessing the geoligical and prospecting data obtained, preparing the project reports based on such data, working out the economics and profitability of the projected units, estimating the needs of plant and equipment and technical and oher personnel needed for the production units.

The proposed Production Department of the Corporation will be located at the Headquarters, incharge of a senior mining engineer and will generally be responsible for the execution of the production plans of the Corporation.

Tax collections in Delhi

3421. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of Estate Duty, Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax and Wealth Tax assessed and collected in Delhi during 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information is given below:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Name of Tax	Amount assessed	Amount collected
Estate Duty	1628	829
Expenditure Tax	155	143
Gift Tax	172*	245
Wealth Tax	3016	2083

*Upto end of February, 1961.

Houses for Women Teachers in Punjab

3422. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses for women teachers have been constructed in urban and rural areas in Punjab State with funds allotted for women education during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether it is a fact that other schemes sponsored by the Central Government towards women's education were not accepted by the Punjab Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Under the Schemes of Expansion of Girls Education and Training of Women Teachers, and Relief of Educated Unemployment and Expansion of Primary Education, quarters for women teachers are to be constructed in rural areas only. The number of quarters constructed during 1959-60 is 22 and the number sanctioned during 1960-61 is 247.

(b) and (c). In the Scheme of Expansion of Girls Education, several sub-schemes are included any of which may be taken up for implementation by State Governments taking into account local conditions and availability of funds. The Punjab Government has accordingly taken up the sub-scheme of construction of quarters for women teachers.

Ex-Servicemen

3423. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in 1960 (State-wise); and

(b) the number of ex-servicemen provided with employment and of those who are still unemployed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 65].

(b) 11,141 ex-servicemen have been found employment in public and private sectors during the year 1960. The number of servicemen on the live Registers of the Employment Exchanges requiring employment assistance at the end of December 1960 was 26,699

Allotment of Pig Iron to Rajasthan

3424. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of pig iron allotted to Rajasthan during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) and (b). Quota system of allotment for pig iron was discontinued from July, 1959. All consumers can obtain pig iron by merely indenting for it. 2,708 tons were planned on Producers during the period April-September, 1960. 2,383 metric tons were supplied during April, 1960 to January 1961.

Supply of Iron Sheets to Maharashtra

3425. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Maharashtra Government during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met so far during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

Demand	86,386 tons.
Allotment	53,389 tons
Despatches*	(*i*) 10, 893 tons despatched to Bombay State including Maharashtra from April, 1960 to August, 1960.
	(*ii*) 12,450 tons despatched to Maharashtra State from September to November, 1960.

* Despatch statistics to Maharashtra State are being maintained separately from September, 1960 and as such despatch figures cannot be shown separaely prior to that period.

Merit-*cum*-Means Scholarships in Maharashtra

3426. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of merit-*cum*-means scholarships allotted to each technical institute in Maharashtra during 1960–61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The number of scholarships allotted to Technical Institutions in Maharshtra in 1960-61 under the Merit-*Cum*-Means Scholarships Scheme is as shown below:—

Name of the Institute	Number of scholarships allotted
1	2
I. *Institutions for First Degree Courses* :	
1. Engineering College, Poona	16
2. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay	9
3. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli	7
4. Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, Bombay	10
5. Laximinarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur	2
6. Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay	4
7. Government Engineering College, Aurangabad	7
8. Government Engineering College, Karad	7
II. Institutions for Diploma Courses	
9. Government Polytechnic, Poona	5
10. Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad	2
11. Government Polytechnic, Karad	2
12. Government Polytechnic, Amaravati	2
13. Government Polytechnic, Nagpur	3
14. Government Polytechnic, Sholapur	2
15. Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dhulia	1
16. Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology, Poona	1
17. Puranmal Lahoti Samarak Technical Institute, Latur.	1
18. Government Tanning Institute Khar, Bombay	1
19. St. Xavier's Technical Institute, Bombay	1
20. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay	3
21. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli	2
22. School of Printing Technology, Bombay	1
23. Polytechnic, Jalgaon	2
24. Government Polytechnic, Bombay	2
TOTAL	93

Flood Damage to Monuments in Andhra Pradesh

3427. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ancient monuments under the protection of the Central Department of Archaeology have been damaged during the devastating floods in 1960 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the damage?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rupee Value

3428. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) with reference to the statement of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in his address to the Society for International Development, Madras Branch, that the Indian rupee notes have been at a discount in the unofficial markets abroad to the extent of 33 per cent since May 1960, the full explanation of causes of this discount;

(b) steps taken by the Reserve Bank to stabilise the external price of rupee at its previous level;

(c) whether there is any difference in policies of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India with regard to the fiscal policy and Monetary stability; and

(d) if so, the difference in viewpoints and effects thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The discount on rupee notes in unofficial markets abroad is due to the measures taken by the Government to prevent the leakage of foreign exchange caused by the smuggling out of Indian currency notes to enable the smuggling in of gold or other banned imports.

(b) Since the fall is in respect of unofficial transactions, and the external value of the rupee for all normal transactions remains unchanged, this question does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Zoological Survey of Sasthamcolta Lake (Kerala)

3429. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fauna of the only natural fresh-water lake in Kerala—the Sasthamcolta lake—has been surveyed by the Zoological Survey of India;

(b) if so, what are the pecularities and

(c) if not, why this lake has been left out from the survey programme?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Santhamcolta lake was surveyed by Dr. N. Annandale of the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum in the year 1908. He found that except for two species of Polyzoa and one of sponges, the lake was remarkably poor in other types of fauna. As these specimens collected by Dr. Annandale are already in the National Zoological Collection of the Zoological Survey of India, further survey of the lake by the Zoological Survey is not considered necessary at present.

Dalhousie Cantt. Board

3430. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the Dalhousie Cantt. Board as grant-in-aid for development schemes during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the details of the schemes for which grants have been sanctioned?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Rs. 67,100/-

(b) The details are as under:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Construction of quarters for the Doctor-in-Charge, Cantonment Dispensary	15,000
(*ii*) Street Lighting	5,000
(*iii*) Pavement of lanes in Balun Bazar	6,100
(*iv*) Hariian quarters	41,000
TOTAL	67,100

Salary Scales of Teachers of Delhi University

3431. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi and the affiliated colleges under it have received any financial help from University Grants Commission for enhancing the salary scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). In the case of the University of Delhi, the additional expenditure involved in the revision of salary scales of teachers is included in the Block grant fixed for the quinquennium 1956—61, whereas in the case of affiliated and constituent colleges, the same is treated as part of the approved expenditure for determining the maintenance grants of these colleges.

No separate grant is, however, being paid by the Commission either to the University or to the affiliated and constituent colleges for this specific purpose.

Primary Education in Jammu and Kashmir

3432. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the development of primary education during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The following grants were sanctioned to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during 1959-60 1960-61:

	Rs.
(*i*) Central assistance on Educational Development Schemes in the "State" sector on Elementary Education (including Scheme of pre-primary, primary, middle and basic education)	14,03,000
(*ii*) Central assistance on Centrally sponsored schemes relating to elementary education	77,216
TOTAL	14,80,216

1960-61

During 1960-61 a total grant of Rs. 23,33,000 has been sanctioned in respect of all the educational development schemes in the "State" sector including schemes for the development of primary education. The sector-wise break up of this amount is not available.

In addition, a total sum of Rs. 2,09,466 has been sanctioned on Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to elementary education.

Cultural Exchanges between India and China

3433. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cultural exchanges between India and China during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the scheme for Exchange Programme of Scholars between India and China, 1958, three Chinese scholars came to India to study in August, 1960 in exchange for four Indian scholars sent to China earlier, in September, 1959.

Government Hindi Shikshaka Training College, Gulbarga

3434. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1633 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in finalising the details for starting a Government Hindi Shikshaka Training College at Gulbarga; and

(b) the target date when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The revised estimates received from the State Government have been examined and necessary financial sanction will be issued shortly to enable the State Government to start the College from the next academic session if possible.

Smuggling of Gold by a Greek Passenger

3435. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1634 on the 12th December, 1960 and state the further progress made in the case against the Greek passenger held by the land customs authorities on the 22nd May, 1960 at Palam Airport on whose person gold worth about Rs. 1,70,000 was found?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The case is still *sub-judice* with the Resident Magistrate, New Delhi.

Educational Aid to Deaf and Dumb and Blind Children in Orissa

3436. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, and if so, what educational and technical assistance has been given by the Central Government to Orissa State Government for the welfare and educational facilities of the deaf and dumb and blind children in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the nature of the schemes launched there for those children with that aid and the Orissa State Government's assistance during that period; and

(c) the number of children being benefitted by the schemes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 7,267 was paid to the Orissa State Government during the two years 1956—1958 towards the implementation of th schemes "Provincialisation of All Orissa Deaf and Dumb School". Information of grants paid to the State Government during the remaining three years of the Second Plan is not available, as according to the revised procedure, grants are sanctioned for four groups of schemes, *viz.*, elementary education, secondary education, university education and other educational schemes.

Government of India sanctioned during 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 2,90,040 to the Orissa State Council for Child Welfare, which is a registered society with the Governor of Orissa as the President, towards 60 per cent. cost of the buildings for a school for the blind and for a school for the deaf and dumb. Government of India also sanctioned during 1960-61 a grant of Rs 14,640 to the Orissa State Council for Child Welfare towards 60 per cent. of the cost of furniture and equipment for the School for the Blind.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Naming of New Organisations in Indian Languages

3437. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2344 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to name the new Government organisations in Indian languages from the very beginning; and

(b) if so, nature of decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Army Battalion for Orissa

3433. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Sanganna:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2363 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the stationing of an Army battalion in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is under active consideration and Government are in consultation with the State Government for necessary facilities.

Production of Ferro-Manganese

3439. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of 160,000 tons of ferro-manganese to be produced in India during the Second Five Year Plan has been achieved by now;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been achieved; and

(c) the total amount of ferro-manganese which has been exported during Second Five Year Plan period upto 1st February, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Capacity at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was about 145,000 tons Production, however, has been below capacity because of a slack export market.

(c) About 66,000 tons.

Coal Washeries

3440. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up several new coal washeries in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that they are set up according to the schedule?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary planning in regard to the additional production of coal during the Third Five Year Plan has shown that to wash metallurgical coals for the steel industry it will be necessary to expand the washeries in Dugda, Bhojudih and Durgapur and to have a washery in the Sudamdih area of the Jharia coal fields and one/or two in the Bokaro coal fields.

In addition, it is proposed to wash coals of the Karanpura region in two washeries. The large sized (+25 m m.) washed coals will be supplied to the railways but the smaller size of washed coals will go to the steel plants.

(c) While it is the endeavour to complete the construction of the washeries in time to meet the additional requirements in the Third Plan, it takes some time to conduct washability tests which in turn can only follow the raising of at least a representative quantity of the additional coals. Action in this regard has been set in train already.

Urban Basic School in Delhi

3441. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1413 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Directorate of Education of Delhi Administration to set up an urban basis school on an experimental basis has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Diamonds

3442. **Shri Nathwani:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of diamonds in value and weight during the last 5 years in India;

(b) the total sale value realised; and

(c) the cutting and polishing charges paid on these diamonds?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The production and sale value of diamonds during the last 5 years are as follows:—

Year	Qty. (In Carats)	Value (In Rupees)
1956	1,499	361,674·06 nP.
1957	790	173,614·35 nP.
1958	1,540	404,425·55 nP.
1959	682	264,530·64 nP.
1960	1,159	504,476·34 nP.
TOTAL	5,670	703,720·94 nP.

(c) Rough diamonds as recovered from the mines are auctioned directly and as such no charges are paid on cutting and polishing.

Census

3443. **Shri Damani:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Census operations have been completed;

(b) whether there was any difficulty in Census operation which might lead to re-collection of data;

(c) the special features of the present Census as compared to the previous Censuses;

(d) the number of persons engaged in the Census work and the amount spent by Government on the work; and

(e) the rough figures of the population in various States and Union Territories?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, except in a few small isolated areas.

(b) No.

(c) The special features of the 1961 Census are described in the note laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 66].

(d) About 10,00,000 enumerators and supervisors who will be paid a total honorarium of about Rs. 1½ crores.

(e) The information available was placed on the Table of both Houses on the 27th March, 1961.

राज्यों के लिये लोहे का कोटा

३४४४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष १९५८ १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ में राज्य

सरकारों को मकान बनाने के लिये लोहे के सरिये का कोई कोटा दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के लिये किस आधार पर कोटा नियत किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार लोहे के सरिये के उचित वितरण के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से कोई रिपोर्ट मांगती है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मकान बनाने के लिये इस्पात का कोई अलग कोटा नहीं है । राज्य सरकारों को कोटे का वण्टन कृषि, कृषि-भिन्न, सरकारी विकास योजनाओं स्पात, विधायन उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों के लिये किया जाता है । राज्य सरकारें कोटे का उपयोग इच्छा अनुसार करती हैं । चादरों (१४ गज से पतली) और तारों को छोड़ कर शेष सब किस्म के इस्पात के लिये कोटा-प्रणाली को १९६०-६१ से खत्म कर दिया गया है । चादरों और तारों को छोड़ कर इस्पात की सम्पूर्ण मांगों को पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है और तदनुसार इसका आयोजन किया जाता है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह कहना कठिन है कि मकान बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों का क्या कोटा रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Surya Temple at Bhavanath

3445. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2520 on the 30th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Temple of Surya at Bhavanath, Sabarkantha District of Gujarat State has since been declared as a protected monument;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for its repairs and protection; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not proposed to protect the temple as it will be submerged after the construction of Hathmati and Meshwar Reservoir Project.

Physical Culture Organisations in Punjab

3446. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Shri Daljit Singh: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of physical culture organisations in Punjab which have received financial aid from the Union Government during 1960-61 and the respective amounts; and

(b) the names of organisations which applied for financial assistance and were not given the assistance?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (i) Government College of Physical Education Patiala; Rs. 20,000.

(ii) Yoga Sadhana Asharam Simla; Rs. 983.

(b) (i) Bharat Sewak Samaj (Punjab Branch);

(ii) Dera of Mahant Arjan Das, Ghagga (District Patiala).

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्वागत

३४४७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष १९५८, १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ में ३१ जनवरी तक दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किये गये सार्वजनिक स्वागतों पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क)

१९५८	१,४३,६४७ पये
१९५९	१,४७,९४४ रुपये
१९६०	२,६८,९७३ रुपये
१९६१	कुछ नहीं।

(ख) आंकड़े एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं, तथा उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

(ग) सामान्यतः नगर निगम को सरकारी अतिथियों के स्वागत पर व्यय की गई राशि का दो-तिहाई भाग सहायक-अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है।

Excavations near Srinagar

3448. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excavations conducted from July to October, 1960 at a place nearly 15 miles North West of Srinagar revealed that earlier settlers were pit dwellers; and

(b) if so, what light the excavations throw on the history and culture of Kashmir?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) That these early people were pit dwellers and used implements of polished stone and bones.

Accident to I.A.F. Plane Near Kharagpur

3449. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. plane which took off from Kalaikundu near Kharagpur met with an accident on the 8th February, 1961; and

(b) if so the cause and result of the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident was most probably caused by the pilot executing a harsh turn at low level which resulted in a high speed stall from which he was not able to recover. As a result of the accident the pilot died, and the aircraft was destroyed.

Stockists of Iron and Steel Products

3450. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered controlled stockists for the iron and steel products in the various States as on 1st January, 1961;

(b) whether Government have any machinery other than that of the State Governments to check the activities of these stockists against any malpractices;

(c) the number of such stockists removed during the last two years for carrying out malpractices;

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of increasing the existing number of stockists all over the country consequent on the three steel plants going into production; and

(e) if so, their number, State-wise?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a), (d) and (e). A statement showing the number of Controlled Stockholders in

the various States as on 1st January, 1960 and 1st January, 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 67]. Government are reviewing the position of Controlled Stockholders in the country and additional appointments are made in under-served/un-served areas.

(b) There is a small Inspectorate under the Iron and Steel Controller, which also checks the activities of the Stockholders, as and when required. Enforcement of the Iron and Steel Control Order in a State is mainly the responsibility of the State Government, to whom necessary powers have been delegated.

(c) No Controlled Stockholders has been removed during the last two years for malpractices.

Air Base at Chandigarh

3451. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chandigarh has been selected as the base of airlift for border areas; and

(b) if so, steps taken for setting up air base at Chandigarh?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Chandigarh is one of the new Air Force Stations from which some of our aircraft will operate to meet various commitments.

(b) Certain works have been authorised. Further requirements are under examination.

Sainik School in Punjab

3452. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Sainik School at Jhajjar in Punjab has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The School will be temporarily located at Kunjpura in Karnal Distt. It will eventually shift to Jhajjar in Rohtak District where plans for constructing school building etc. are under way.

(b) A statement furnishing the details of the School is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 68].

Air Survey and Training Directorate

Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) achievements of the Air Survey and Training Directorate of the Survey of India;

(b) the number of parties functioning under the Directorate and particular work done by each party;

(c) what parts of the Himalayas have been surveyed; and

(d) publications, if any, of the Directorate available on sale to public?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 69].

(c) and (d). Nil.

Rural Water Supply in Orissa

3454. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allocated to Orissa in 1961-62 period for implementing rural water supply schemes in the State;

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) the nature of schemes for which these allocations have been made?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Backward Classes Sector, the tentative amounts (category-wise) allocated by the State Government for the purpose are—

(i) Schedule Tribes	Rs. 4·00 lakhs
(ii) Schedule Castes	Rs. 1·50 lakhs
(iii) Denotified Tribes	Rs. 0·40 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 5·90 lakhs

(c) Mainly for sinking of wells, but tanks may also be excavated and renovated, wherever necessary.

Notices issued to Muslims of Tripura

3455. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices under Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Foreigners Act are being issued by the Assistant Sub-Divisional Officer of Sonamura, Tripura, to Muslims in 1960 and 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such notices have also been served to Muslims who have been voters since the first general elections;

(c) the number of notices that have so far been served to Muslims in Tripura; and

(d) whether Government issued citizenship certificate to the persons of Tripura who have been residing there before the Partition of India?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

New Item Regarding Conduct of Officers

3456. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which reads—'One Interview' regarding the conduct of an officer which appeared in "Tripura Katha" (a weekly jonrnal) on the 5th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this matter and the findings thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The matter is still under investigation.

Student Centres in Punjab

3457. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the non-residential student centres, student homes, and health centres were set up in Punjab in he Second Five Year Plan period under a scheme approved by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the total expenditure on them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 29, of which 20 are under construction.

(b) Rs. 3,00,000 (upto the end of 31-3-1961).

Archaeological Excavations at Aswan Dam Site

3458. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether following the visit of a team of Indian archaeologists to Egypt it is proposed to do any excavation work at the Aswan Dam Site?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Yes, Sir.

Orissa Pay Committee

3459. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Pay Committee appointed by the Orissa Government, before the enforcement of the President's rule are going to be implemented in toto;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government are aware of the serious discontent prevailing among Class IV employees of the State Government because of the recommendations of this Pay Commitee; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are proposing now in respect of the implementation of the recommendations of this Pay Committee?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Subject to removal of certain anomalies, the Committee's recommendations regarding pay scales have been accepted while other recommendations are under consideration.

(b) As soon as the anomalies are settled, steps will be taken to implement the decisions.

(c) and (d). A few representations from Class IV employees have been received and are under examination.

Fairs and Melas in Union Territories

3460. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the important melas or fairs held in the Union Territories along with their locations, dates, durations and other particulars;

(b) facilities of transport, public health and other arrangements provided by Government directly or through voluntary agencies; and

(c) the method of utilization of fairs aforesaid for publicity programmes of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. **[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2856/61].**

Indian Council for Child Welfare

3461. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements so far of the Indian Council for Child Welfare with regard to its programme relating to mental and physical health of children in India;

(b) what financial assistance, if any, has been given by the Ministry so far to the above organisation;

(c) whether voluntary agencies and individuals have extended their co-operation to the organisation; and

(d) if so, names of the voluntary agencies and individuals aforesaid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a), (c) and (d). The Indian Council for Child Welfare is a voluntary organisaion registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Ministry of Education do not have any representation on this body; nor have they any control over its internal working except in the matter of grants which it gives to the Council from time to time.

(b) The financial assistance given, so far, is as follows:—

Rs. 2000. *Ad hoc* grant for the year 1957-58.

Rs. 7312. For sending a team to attend International Study Conference on Child Welfare, in Tokyo in 1958-59.

Rs. 11000. Maintenance grant for the Central Office for the year 1958-59.

Rs. 16000. Maintenance grant for the year 1959-60.

Rs. 3482. For sending a representative to attend a meeting of the General Council of the International Union for Child Welfare in Lisbon in 1960-61.

Rs. 7000. For making a study of living conditions of children in two villages of Delhi in 1960-61.

New Primary Teachers in Orissa

3462. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total number of new primary teachers appointed so far in Orissa out of the 6000 teachers sanctioned under the Scheme of relief to educated unemployment since the beginning of this scheme in the State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 6,000 teachers.

New Method for Identification of Dead by Calcutta Police

3463. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Police has invented a new method of identification of the dead by the "superimposition of photography" procedure; and

(b) if so, whether it has been experimented and what are the details of the method?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Excise duty on Silk Fabrics

3464. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is grave concern and restlessness among shawl and silk manufacturers in Kashmir on account of withdrawal of concession to woollen powerlooms and further increasing the excise duty on pure silk fabrics;

(b) whether it is also a fact that further increase in excise duty on pure silk will affect adversely silk industry in Kashmir;

(c) whether Government propose to give some relief in view of the importance of this industry; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Some representations have been received from manufacturers in Kashmir against the partial withdrawal of concession from woollen powerloom units employing 2 to 4 looms, but there is nothing to suggest that there is restlessness. The excise duty on pure silk fabrics has not been increased. The new impost on silk fabrics is additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोक-निर्माण विभाग के ट्रक की दुर्घटना

३४६५. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोक-निर्माण विभाग का एक ट्रक भारत तिब्बत सड़क पर खड्ड में गिर गया था ;

(ख) उसमें कितने श्रमिकों को चोट आई; और

(ग) उन्हें क्या सहायता दी गई?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क), (ख) और (ग). १८ मार्च, १९६१ को प्रातःकाल ११·१० बजे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोक-निर्माण विभाग का एक ट्रक भारत-तिब्बत सड़क पर शिमला से ८० मील दूर रामपुर के निकट एक खड्ड में गिर गया था। इस दुर्घटना में १२ व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई, और एक व्यक्ति घायल हुआ। मरने वालों में एक स्कूल का छात्र भी था जिसे उसकी प्रार्थना पर रामपुर में स्कूल तक जाने के लिए ट्रक में बैठा लिया गया था। शिमला क्षतिपूर्ति आयुक्त (Compensation Commission) ने छात्र के अतिरिक्त अन्य मृत व्यक्तियों के उत्तराधिकारियों को

देने के लिए २३,००० रु० की राशि स्वीकार की जिसका भुगतान किया जा रहा है। घायल व्यक्ति को चिकित्सा के बाद अंगहानि के बारे में चिकित्सकों की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर क्षतिपूर्ति दी जायेगी।

Foreigners' Act

3466. Shri Dasaratha Dev: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased state:

(a) the number of notices served under Foreigners' Act, in Tripura during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of cases proceeded with under that Act; and

(c) the number of cases in which convictions have been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

	1959-60	1960-61
(a)	550	112
(b)	69	81
(c)]	2	Nil.

Banaras Hindu University Teachers

3467: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers of teachers of Banaras Hindu University, the services of whom have been terminated since 1st July, 1960; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Four.

(b) Further continuance of these teachers in service was considered detrimental to the interests of the University.

Sindhudurg Fort of Malvan

3468. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra State have demanded some amount for the repair of Sindhudurg Fort of Malvan in Ratnagiri District;

(b) if so, what is the amount; and

(c) whether that amount is granted?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Stainless Steel

3469. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding production of Stainless Steel in India;

(b) the units specializing in the production of stainless steel in India; and

(c) the targets of production of stainless steel during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is at present no capacity in the country for the production of stainless steel.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirements of stainless steel are estimated at about 50,000 tons by 1965-66, and the present planning is to meet this requirement.

Gauhati Refinery

3470. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to connect the public sector oil refinery at Gauhati with the broad gauge railhead of Siliguri across the Brahmaputra river with a pipeline is under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Messrs Indian Oil Company Ltd., the wholly Government owned organisation, which would be responsible for the distribution of the refined products of the Gauhati Refinery, are considering various proposals to transport the products of the Refinery across the Brahmaputra river towards Siliguri and beyond. Till the Brahamputra Bridge is completed, a wagon-ferry will be used to transport the products across the river to the rail-head on the west bank. The possibility of constructing a product pipeline at a later date is also being examined by the Company but no detailed scheme has been formulated so far.

Winter Sports Centre at Gulmarg

3471. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans are afoot to develop Gulmarg as a winter sports centre with skating rink;

(b) if so, whether any aid from the Centre has been sought in this regard; and

(c) the extent thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Prohibition in Delhi

3472. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check drinking in public places in Delhi;

(b) the amount spent on propaganda for prohibition since its enforcement in Delhi; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The following steps have been taken:

(i) Dhabas attached to country liquor vands have been abolished.

(ii) Consumption of liquor in restaurants has been stopped by withdrawing restaurants' liquor licences.

(iii) Clubs have been licensed so as to permit the sale of liquor to bonafide members only.

(iv) The sale of liquor in hotels holding liquor licences has been restricted to residents in their rooms only.

(v) Bar licences attached to cinemas have been withdrawn.

(b) Rs. 46,839.

(c) While it is difficult to assess the result in concrete terms, the prohibition propaganda is having its effect on the minds of the people.

Agricultural Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Madras

3473. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been started in Madras State under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the amount of grants sanctioned by the Central Government utilised so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No agricultural colonies have been started for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Second Five Year Plan in Madras State under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. Two land colonisation co-operative societies for Harijans and other backward classes have, however, been started in 1960-

61 in Navaloor of Salem district and Kesampatti of Madurai District.

(b) A sum of Rs. 9,315 has been utilised for the above societies during 1960-61, out of an amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government for starting twelve such societies in 1960-61.

Engineers and Technicians in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3474. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineers and Technicians working in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) how many of them have so far been sent abroad for study (Technical);

(c) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes; and

(d) how much amount has been spent for this?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 1591, as on the 1st March, 1961.

(b) 51.

(c) Out of the total number of Engineers and Technicians employed, fifteen belong to Scheduled Castes. None sent abroad.

(d) Rs. 6,62,102.

Denotified Tribes in Madras State

3475. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to Madras State for the uplift of denotified Tribes in that State;

(b) if so, the total amount for this; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). **The following amount was allocated to Madras State for the welfare of Denotified Tribes in the Second Five Year Plan from the Backward Classes Sector:**

State Sector	Central Sector	Total
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Rs. 69·20	Rs. 27·00	Rs. 96·20

The Central assistance is to the extent of 50 per cent. in the case of the State Sector and 100 per cent. in the case of Central Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Water Facilities for Scheduled Castes In South India

3476. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells that have been sanctioned under centrally sponsored schemes during the year 1960-61 so far for providing water facilities to Scheduled Castes in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala States: and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A Statement giving the required information is as under:

STATEMENT

Name of State	Number of Wells sanctioned	Expenditure involved (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Madras	100	4·46
2. Andhra Pradesh	73	1·01
3. Mysore	52	1·08
4. Kerala	..	..

Afro-Asian Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University

3477. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has agreed to continue the grant to the Afro-Asian Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University; and

(b) the number of countries which sent trainees and the number of trainees who attended the Centre during the years 1957-58 to 1959-60?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Commission has agreed to continue payment of grant to the Centre upto 31st March 1966 subject to annual reports on the working of the Centre being satisfactory.

(b) The information is as follows:

Name of country	Number of trainees sent		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
India	9	12	20
Burma	1	..	..
Philippines	..	4	1
Egypt	2	2	..
Vietnam		1	..
Thailand	..	1	..
TOTAL	12	20	21

Leave for Government Servants

3478. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Home Ministry has issued a circular to Government servants to take leave regularly at intervals, preferably annually; and

(b) if so, what is the response?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Administrative authorities have been instructed to encourage Government servants to take leave regularly at intervals, preferably annually.

(b) It is too early at this stage to ascertain the response.

Export of Pig Iron

3479. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop the export of pig-iron; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minster of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Sngh): (a) and (b). Due to the time lag in the commissioning of the steel making and finishing capacities of the steel works in the public sector, there was a substantial surplus of pig iron which could be exported. With the commissioning of the steel making units, there is no appreciable surplus which can be exported. The export of pig iron is not, however, being stopped completely. If there is any surplus, it will be exported.

Sahitya Akademi

3480. Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that translation of books into other Indian languages written by the Members of the Advisory Committees of Regional Languages is accepted by the Sahitya Akademi;

(b) if so, the number of such books selected for translation;

(c) the original languages from which such selections were made;

(d) the remuneration paid to each of the Advisory Committee Member-Authors for the purpose since its inception, year-wise; and

(e) how many Akademi Awards were presented to the sitting Advisory Committee Members of all the languages?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6.

(c) and (d). The required information is given below:

S. No.	Name of the Book and original language	Author	Remuneration paid to the Authors 1957-58 Rs. nP	58-59 Rs. nP	59-60 Rs. nP	60-61 Rs. nP	Total Rs. nP
1.	Banabhatt ki Atmakatha (Hindi)	Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi		176·32	98·24	69·44	344·00
2.	Matir Manish (Oriya)	Shri Kalinidicharan Panigrahi		336·42	213·97	9·45	559·84
3	Vaidik Samskriti cha Vikas (Marathi)	Tarkateertha Laxmanshastri Joshi	119·35	18·20	22·05	33·60	193·20
4.	Amrutar Santan (Oriya)	Sri Gopinath Mohanty	136·92	153·72	56·28	31·08	378·00
5.	Rantitangazhi (Malayalam)	Shri Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai	37·38	62·72	147·28	20·86	268·24
6.	Arogya Niketan (Bengali)	Sri Tarasankar Banerjee	422·10	615·30	252·00	336·00	1,625·40

(e) 23 upto the end of 1960.

Expansion of Housing Department

3481. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expansion scheme for the Housing Department of the Delhi Administration has recently been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A post of a Housing Commissioner along with the following staff has been created in Delhi Adminisration, to assist the Chief Commissioner in the implementation of the scheme regarding acquisition, development and allotment of land in Delhi as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the **Lok Sabha** on the 23rd March, 1961:

1. Deputy Housing Commissioner (Land Acquisition)	1
2. Revenue Officer	1
3. Judicial Officer	1
4. Accounts Officer	1
5. Superintendents	2
6. Tehsildar	1
7. Naib Tehsildars	3
8. Kanungos	6
9. Patwaris	24
10. Upper Division Clerks (Accounts)	
11. Assistants	
12. Stenographers	6
13. Chainmen and measurement staff	8

दिल्ली में साईकलों के चालान

३४८२. श्री सूर्यप्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में दिल्ली की जनता ने साइकिलों के चालानों के कारण दिल्ली पुलिस के पास कुल कितना न जमानत के रूप में जमा किया;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस धन राशि के गबन का कोई मामला पकड़ा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना धन गबन किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार): (क) ४,१८,४९१ रुपये।

(ख) और (ग) १६,४२५ रुपये के गबन का एक मामला हुआ।

Extensions to Government Officials

3483. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any directive to its offices banning extensions of service for Government employees;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the large number of officers who are being given extensions in various Central Government departments known as excluded offices; and

(c) what is the number of officers who have been given extension during the year 1960-61 in the various departments under the Home Ministry and excluded offices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The number of Class I and Class II officers in all the departments of the Central Government who were granted extension of service in 1960-60 did not exceed 321. It does not appear that an unduly large number of officers has been granted extension in any particular category of offices.

Survey of India Projects for Third Plan

3484. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects with their names in which the survey work is to be undertaken by Survey of India during Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose;

(c) the amount allotted to Survey of India for project survey work during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the total amount spent by the Survey of India in project survey under Second Five Year Plan period with the names of the projects and the amount of expenditure incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revision of Survey Work by Survey of India

3485. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revision of survey work of our country has been undertaken by the Survey of India;

(b) the total area of land re-surveyed upto date;

(c) the total area of land to be resurveyed during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) after how many years the resurvey work is generally undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 70422 square miles since 15th August, 1947.

(c) About 44,000 square miles.

(d) 25 years.

Quarters at Hathibarkala Estate, Dehra Dun

3486. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2489 on the 30th March, 1959 and state what steps have been taken in regard to the re-roofing of the quarters at Hathibarkala Estate, Survey of India, Dehra Dun?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): On further consideration, the proposal to re-roof the quarters has been dropped and a phased programme for their demolition and construction of fresh quarters is being drawn up.

Field Parties for Survey Work

3487. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of field parties engaged in Survey work during 1959-60 and 1960-61 separately;

(b) the respective field headquarters of each party during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(c) the respective places of activities of each party?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contingent Class IV Employees of Survey of India

3488. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class IV employees brought on to regular establishment from contingency establishment from the 1st January, 1959 to the 1st January, 1961 in the Survey of India; and

(b) the total number of contingency paid employees likely to be brought on the regular establishment during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employees in Hathibarkala Litho Office, Dehra Dun

3489. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of Class III and Class IV employees engaged in the Hathibarkala Litho Office, Photo Zinco Office, Dehra Dun and Photo Litho Office, Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

	Class III Employees	Class IV Employees
Hathibarkala Litho Office	159	117
Photo Zinco Office, Dehra Dun	116	88
Photo Litho Office, Calcutta	131	87

Field Inspection by Survey of India

3490. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state how many places of works with names and dates giving nearest railway stations have been inspected by O.C. Parties and Camp Officers separately of Survey of India, Directorate-wise in the field season 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The trouble taken in collecting the information will not be

commensurate with the results obtained.

१९६२ के सामान्य निर्वाचनों के लिये प्रबन्ध

३४९१. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या आगाम १९६२ के सामान्य निर्वाचनों के लिए प्रकाशित की जाने वाली मतदान कन्द्रों की सूचियों में सम्बन्धित गांवों के पास स्थित डाक-घरों के नाम भी सम्मिलित किये जायेंगे ताकि निर्वाचन में खड़े होने वाले उम्मीदवारों को डाक तथा तार की सुविधायें दी जा सकें ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : जी नहीं। निर्वाचन आयोग मतदान कन्द्रों की सूची में डाक-घरों के बारे में विवरण सम्मिलित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझता है। प्रत्येक मतदान केन्द्र की स्थिति बहुत साफ साफ दिखाई गई है और जनता को उसका पता लगाने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होगी ।

Oil Exploration in Cauvery Basin

3493. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the (experimental) drilling purpose in Cauvery basin in Madras State to find out oil resources;

(b) if so, how much amount has been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). No separate amounts are sanctioned for such investigations which form a part of the general programme of work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

At present geological and geophysical surveys are in progress in Cauvery basin in Madras State. Drilling will be undertaken only when the results of the surveys indicate a suitable location.

Report on Oil Exploration in Cauvery Basin

3494. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any interim report from oil exploring experts who are working in Cauvery basin, Madras State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The position is that geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out in the Cauvery basin, the results of which appear to be of interest for oil exploration Geological work carried out so far suggests that marine rocks are present there. Much more geological and geophysical work has to be carried out in the Cauvery basin before anything definite can be said about the prospects of the area for exploratory drilling.

Drilling may be undertaken in Cauvery basin if the surveys reveal the presence of suitable structures.

Circulation of Obscene Literature

3495. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to the fact that the sale and circulation of obscene literature is on the increase in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of measures taken or proposed to be taken to check its sale and circulation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No. The sale and circulation of such literature is not on the increase in Delhi.

Loans from D.L.F.

3496. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has recently obtained a loan of $ 20 million from the Development Loan Fund;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) how is this loan proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. Negotiations are still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Three-Year Degree Colleges in Madras

3497. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Madras State where colleges for three year degree course have been set up;

(b) the amount of aid given to these colleges during 1959-60; and

(c) how much special aid has been given or is proposed to be given to the colleges where arrangement for science teaching exists during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 70].

(c) The assistance given under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme includes provision for science teaching and scientific equipment. Hence, no special aid is given to such colleges.

Amenities to Municipal Scavengers in Madras State

3498. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to Madras State for providing amenities to the Municipal scavengers;

(b) if so, what amount was allotted;

(c) whether that amount was fully utilised by the State Government; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes Sir, grants were sanctioned to the State Government towards the cost of supply, by the local bodies, of wheel barrows for the use of scavengers.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 71].

Confirmation of Officers in Ministry of Defence

3499. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of quasi-permanent officers in the Stores Department of the Ministry of Defence have not been made permanent; and

(b) if so, what are the criteria laid down by the Department in making permanent the quasi-permanent officers in the Department?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There is no department designated as Stores Department of the Ministry of Defence. Presumably, the reference is to the cadre of Ordnance Officers Civilians (Stores) recruited direct, in the Army Ordnance Corps. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

Of the total strength of such Officers 121 officers have at present a quasi-permanent status. Of these 64 officers are on deputation, the rest being with the Ordnance Corps/Army Headquarters.

72 permanent posts have been sanctioned for the cadre, in which 54 officers—not included among the figure of 121 mentioned above—have already been confirmed. In regard to the rest of the vacancies, four quasi-permanent officers have been provisionally approved for confirmation subject to their return to the Corps,

and the remaining vacancies will be filled up shortly.

(b) Confirmation of quasi-permanent officers depends on (i) their fitness for confirmation as assessed by the Departmental Promotion Committee, (ii) availability of permanent vacancies when their turn for confirmation comes, and (iii) in the case of quasi-permanent officers working outside their Cadre, on their willingness to revert to the cadre.

According to existing orders, confirmations are to be effected on the basis of seniority subject to the exclusion of the unfit.

Canadian Assistance under Colombo Plan

3500. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what are the items on which the grant of £25 million of capital assistance from Canada under Colombo Plan in 1960-61 is expended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Out of $25 million authorised by Canada under the 1960-61 Colombo Plan programme, $22·8 million has been allocated as follows:

	$(Million)
(i) Wheat	7·0
(ii) Non-ferrous metals	11·7
(iii) Kundah Project (Third Stage)	3·5
(iv) Canada-India Reactor	0·6
TOTAL :	22·8

The projects to be covered by the balance of $2·2 million are under negotiation with the Canadian authorities.

Bhilai Steel Plant

3501. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state how does the cost account of production in Bhilai Plant compare with other units in the country both in the Public and Private Sectors?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The three steel plants in the public sector are in the early stages of production. It is premature, therefore, to have a realistic assessment of the cost of production of these plants at this stage or to have a comparative study of their costs with other units in the country.

Girls' Hostels

3502. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were asked recently to forward the applications from some educational institutions (middle or secondary schools) for construction of girl students' hostels;

(b) if so, whether they have since forwarded the applications called for; and

(c) whether decisions have been taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir, the State Governments were asked in August, 1960 to forward the applications of five institutions managed by State Governments/Voluntary Organisations. The scheme was not extended to the Union Territories as it would not be possible for them to meet the entire cost within their area budget for the year, as required.

(b) Applications have been received from all the State Governments.

(c) A total of 44 hostels have been sanctioned as shown below:

Name of State	Number of hostels approved.	Amount approved Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	1,57,500
2. Assam	4	1,51,886
3. Bihar	3	1,67,772
4. Gujarat	4	1,53,221
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1	45,000*
6. Kerala	3	1,50,770
7. Maharashtra	3	1,46,250
8. Madhya Pradesh	2	1,50,000
9. Madras	4	1,50,164
10. Mysore	3	1,50,000
11. Orissa	4	1,41,300
12. Punjab	4	1,54,694
13. Rajasthan	1	1,50,000
14. Uttar Pradesh	5	1,52,098
15. West Bengal	1	1,50,000
TOTAL.	44	21,70,655

*Only one complete proposal was received.

Education of Girls and Women

3504. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the enrolment position of girls at the primary, middle and secondary school stages of education in the different States/Union territories;

(b) the targets fixed for the Third Plan in this regard; and

(c) the allocations in the Third Plan for education of girls and women in order to realize these targets?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 72].

Gatiswar Temple in Orissa

3505. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Department of the Government of Orissa had asked for financial help from the Government of India for repairing the Gatiswar temple in the District of Puri in Orissa in 1961-62 period; and

(b) if so, whether their request has been favourably considered by now?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But during 1960-61 a request was received from the State Government for financial assistance, and it is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Gatiswar Temple in Orissa

3506. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for the repair of the Gatiswar Temple in Puri district in Orissa in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The temple is not a Centrally protected monument.

I.C.S. Pensioners

3507. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.C.S. officers on pension list both Indian and non-Indians; and

(b) the total amount of pension drawn by them during the last five years, (year-wise) upto 1960-61, both Indians and non-Indians, separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

I.C.S. Officers

3508. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of members of I.C.S. in the employment of the Government of India;

(b) how many of them have reached the age of superannuation and have been granted extension; and

(c) the time by which the last member of the I.C.S. cadre will retire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 108.

(b) One.

(c) In the year 1979.

Hindu Marriage Act

3509. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1979 on the 11th April, 1960 regarding Framing Rules under subsections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by the State Governments and Union Administrations and state:

(a) whether all the State Governments and Union Administrations have framed rules or propose to frame rules in this regard;

(b) if not, what are the difficulties experienced in framing such rules; and

(c) whether Orissa State Government have framed such rules?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). Since the answer to the question No. 1979 was given on the 11th April 1960, the Governments of Assam, Orissa and Punjab have framed the rules under section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have not yet framed any rules. Information from Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat is still awaited. The population of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands being mostly Muslim, the Administration of that territory does not propose to frame any rules in this behalf.

The Government of India is not aware if any difficulties are being experienced by the State Governments which have not yet framed the rules.

Steel for Assam

3510. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small industries in Udyognagar Tinsukhia, Assam have not been supplied with the steel quotas allotted to them for the last four licensing periods against the quota certificates issued to them;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it has come to the Government's notice that these industries are faced with a grave crisis on this account?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Statistics of despatches of steel to various actual users are not maintained. Despatches to Assam have been made regularly although the rate of despatches has not been very satisfactory in the past mainly due to transport difficulties. As a result of the special measures taken by the Steel Controller, about 16 000 tons of steel materials were despatched to Assam during the period December, 1960 to March, 1961. The State Government have the discretion to utilise the steel supplied them as they like.

The Small Industries' Association, Udyognagar, Tinsukhia, Assam, is an industry sponsored by the Director of Industries, Assam. They have been getting quota certificates from period

II of 1959-60 onwards. In March 1961 the Association wrote to the Steel Controller that they had not received material against their quota certificates. The indent for the first half year 1960-61 could not be planned as it was defective and not accompanied by the quota certificate and the party was informed accordingly. They have been asked to send another indent for that period. The indent for the second half of 1960-61 has just been planned. The first two indents for the year 1959-60 had been booked with the producers early in 1960 and the orders have been pending with the producers for about 9 months only. This is the normal time taken by producers to supply steel to non-priority indentors. The party has, however, been asked to indicate the details of their Works Orders to the Controller and the Steel Controller would be taking up the question of supplying steel to them expeditiously.

Botanical Survey of Himalayan Region

3511. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Russian Scientists is making a botanical survey in the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, what is the purpose of the survey;

(c) whether any conclusions have been drawn on the basis of the survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To explore the important floristic areas of India for collection of seeds and other plant materials.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में शराब की दुकानें

३५१२. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष १९५४ से १९६० तक प्रति वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश में शराब की कितनी दुकानें थीं;

(ख) उनमें विदेशी शराब की कितनी दुकानें थीं; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में शराब की कितनी नई दुकानें खोली गई?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में डाके

३५१३. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए जोधपुर के पास के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में चोरी, डकैती और लड़कियों के अपहरण तथा पशुओं के उठाये जाने की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले इस क्षेत्र में एक लड़की पकड़ी गई थी जिसके पास बहुत अधिक गहने थे;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार को यह सूचना मिली है कि पाकिस्तानी एजटों का एक गिरोह इस क्षेत्र से लड़कियों का अपहरण करने और उन्हें पाकिस्तान में बेचने का काम कर रहा है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसमें कुछ पुलिस अधिकारियों का भी हाथ है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित

की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I submit that I had tried to move an adjournment motion not with the purpose of raising any motion of no-confidence against the Government but to discuss a matter of urgent public importance regarding the threat to world peace arising out of the invasion of Cuba by air and sea with the active sympathies of the United States of America.

12.01 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: I understand that the adjournment motion has been disallowed already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But, I would point out....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow all the trouble that is arising in Cuba to be brought into this House and allow ourselves to be committed one way or the other. It is a delicate situation into which, I consider, in our own interests, it is better we do not enter, at this stage. Let there be no discussion. We will always discuss at the crucial stage and at the point when we must have a discussion of that kind. I do not consider it proper that we should enter into it now when an inflammable position is there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, it is a threat to world peace.

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait and see. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The Laos question should also be taken up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let Laos also be taken up.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Soviet planes have been supplied to Laos. It should also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members need not take them up here.

12.02½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ORISSA MINING CORPORATION AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2855/61.]

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 1/61, dated the 11th February, 1961 making certain amendment to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2856/61].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, you will find from the Order Paper that the notification is dated February and they are laying it on the Table of the House some time in

April. The other day you ruled that such notifications should be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they are issued. In spite of your ruling, they have taken nearly two months.

Mr. Speaker: What is the reason for this delay?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There has been some delay in laying it on the Table of the House, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will find out. I would look into it and say.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will find out what is the cause of the delay. Generally, as soon as notifications are issued they are placed on the Table of the House so that the House may have an opportunity to discuss them. If the notifications have to be modified, amended or withdrawn the House may have an opportunity. The House has been sitting for a long time. The hon. Minister will kindly make enquiries and report to the House.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (3) of Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:—

(i) Notification No. F.22(5)/55-LSG, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September, 1956 containing the Delhi Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1956.

(ii) Notification No. F.20(5)/60-Judl., published in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th March, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2857/61].

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, I will begin by expressing my profound gratefulness to the House for the very appreciative references that they made, during the debate, to the work and activities of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

For the first time, after many years, we have found an atmosphere where we are not afraid that worse days are ahead. In fact, it is an atmosphere of self-confidence. I do not say that we have conquered, in entirety, this question. No doubt, we have turned the corner. And, I may go a step further and say, we have laid a very stable foundation of a self-sustaining and self-developing agricultural economy.

I am also glad that at a time when we are launching upon a gigantic experiment of a Third Five Year Plan with a phenomenally, so far as India is concerned, large outlay, this Ministry or the agricultural economy, naturally, feels proud that they have given a very stable basis which is auspicious indeed for the launching of that Third Five Year Plan. I say so not in any vainglory. But everybody knows that if the prices fluctuated then, surely, anything that we do, the whole super-structure that we do, the whole super-structure of the Third Five Year Plan would have been in doubt. At any rate, I do not see in the near future—that is 3 or 4 years—any difficulty whatsoever on the agricultural or the food front and our economy will be as sound as it is expected to be during this period.

One thing must often be repeated, that India's economy is predoiminant-

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ly an agricultural economy. I merely do not say so but the figures will convince you that more than 50 per cent of our national income we derive from agriculture. It will interest the House to know that from the foodgrains alone you get somewhere about more than Rs. 3000 crores annually. If we include the cash crops and many other things that Mother Earth gives you, the figures comes to more than Rs. 6000 crores which is more than half of the national income of this country. Therefore, you can understand how vital it is that we keep this agricultural economy sound and stable. And, all efforts of this Ministry will be directed in that direction.

Yesterday some hon. Member suggested, 'Why not make agriculture an industry?'. He seemed to be in doubt that it is not an industry. If I may respectfully say, agriculture is a basic industry. And, if I may talk in the name of culture, it is the mother of all cultures. And, therefore, he should not be sorry if agriculture sometimes goes wrong and a special effort has to be made. For all that we owe to agriculture, I think we have got to do so.

As my hon. colleague, Shri Thomas, indicated yesterday—and I do not want to go again over those figures—I want merely to mention them in order to point out the significance of these figures. This year, notwithstanding all the troubles that we had —it was not a very normal year in the normal sense—unprecedented floods in some part of India, continued droughts for several weeks in other parts of India, and, as if that was not enough, the visit or visitation of the locusts once or twice, in spite of all that, our agricultural production of foodgrains could be anywhere between 76 to 80 million tons this year. And, therefore, it gives us a comfortable feeling that our efforts have been directed in a direction which is very proper indeed.

Now, so far as wheat is concerned, although we have got only 10 million tons which is no doubt, more than any time before, we do not want wheat to grow abnormally. I merely say so because some other problems will arise which I shall indicate in my speech. But this additional crop of wheat has been taken on an acreage which is not more. Possibly this is a little less. So, what I mean to say is that the farmer has done his job and the per acre yield both of rice and wheat has increased. So far as rice is concerned, the figures are even more significant than wheat. We have an all-time record, and when I say that, every year is going to be an all-time record, because every year the agricultural production is bound to be more than in the previous year. In that sense alone I use that expression The production of rice is 33.7 million tons which is 2½ million tons more than what it was before. It was a good year—1958-59—and then, you will also find that the additional area that was brought under cultivation in regard to rice was only 0.6 per cent. more but the yield has been more than nine per cent Therefore, that clearly demonstrates that the per acre yield of rice has increased more than at any time before.

Then the question would be asked that in normal times, when we had a little lesser yield, such as 30 million tons a year ago, we only imported half a million tons of rice and so, where does this increase of 2½ million tons go? We are a very absorbent people, and very elastic in our dietetic habits. Somehow or other it has been dispersed. The reason for this is that we have not reached a point of saturation. So far as the dietetic habits are concerned, they are growing and they are developing. More and more people are eating and more people are eating better food. More and

more people are coming in from coarse foods to finer quality of food. Now, a time will come when they will go on to take a finer quality of rice and a finer quality of wheat also. Therefore, it would take about 14 to 15 years before we exactly know absolutely the basic demand of food in this country. Therefore, any question about it need not be asked, because you have seen that when we had 65 million tons of foodgrains, somehow or other we got on, and when we had 77 million tons also we got on. We do not leave a very large margin. But I am quite sure that a little margin will be left this year because we have got unprecedentedly larger crops both of wheat and rice. Therefore, I want to compliment the farmers of India that they have understood the purpose of the agricultural progress and for whatever we have been doing, they have been instrumental in getting these very excellent results.

You cannot expect that more land could be brought under cultivation so that our cultivation or yield per acre and production could increase. I have said it before, but it will bear repetition, and therefore, I am saying it again, namely, that India, of all the nations of the world has brought under cultivation the largest surface of land that is available to it. It is as much as 41 per cent of the total surface of the country. If we look to the area of our country, which is somewhere about one million and a quarter square miles, and if we turn it into acres and make allowance for everything else—the forests, the rivers, etc.,—you will find that 41 per cent of the acreage is the largest acreage under cultivation in the world. The country that comes second in point of acreage—it is not even near but is far behind—is Indonesia with just 29 per cent. Agriculturally progressive countries like the United States and Canada account for only 14 and three per cent respectively, of their acreage. But, since they are big countries they need not bring all the land under cultivation. I am merely saying that because the thought that we shall have more land, hitherto uncultivated, under cultivation is not really a substantive or correct one, for the simple reason that we have not got much more land. Secondly, even if we have all the *usar* land or the waste lands under cultivation, I do not think they will give more than 50 million acres as against the 350 million acres which we are cutivating today.

Then, again, our farmer is a wise man. He will put a kind of mathematical proposition before him and ask: "Do I get more by having a litle more effort on the waste land by bringing it under cultivation; and get some food?" Because, by his judgement, he gets more by cultivating the land which he already does cultivate, by putting more effort on it. Surely, we cannot blame him. I am merely saying so in order to clear the misapprehension if any, that might exist. Although we shall be trying to bring all the *usar* or the waste land under cultivation, the potentiality of such a cultivation is very limited indeed.

I can tell you that even during the last few years several States have brought quite a few lakh acres of the *usar* and waste land also under cultivation. Nice experiments are going on. I always mention the experiment in Banthra, 14 miles from Lucknow, that is going on. You must see the beautiful experiment there; you should go and see how that area is now. In a land which was yesterday almost a jungle—not in the sense that there were any trees there because it was all dreary land, waste land or useless and *usar* land—today, you will find vegetation everywhere there, and that land is giving even more yields than the average yield of India. That experiment is of course there. But you cannot expect the normal farmer to do that. The Government, especially the State Governments, must support things of this description. Therefore, as I began by saying, I repeat that we have positively turned the corner and have laid the foundations of a stable, self-sustaining and self-

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developing agricultural economy, and we are glad indeed.

Coming to the several restrictions which used to be there, you have known that some days back we removed all the restrictions so far as wheat is concerned. The wheat zones have ben abolished. As was known sometime back, that experiment was watched for sometimes, because nothing should ever be done in haste. We may have to bring back those restrictions also if unfortunately the conditions recur. Therefore, there should be a pragmatic approach in all these things, and having applied that approach to the solution of this problem, we realised that if the zones were expanded, wheat will circulate better and rice also will circulate better. It did. As a result of it we had a circulation of wheat in a manner which showed that it was unnecessary to keep these zones, because the farmers suffer. When the wheat does not go directly to the people who can by it the farmer no doubt suffers. Therefore, we decided that the zones should go, and so the zones have gone. The only limitation that we have kept is on the flour mills in the cities, because the cities are the greatest sufferers sometimes, and if I do not have anything in my hand by way of a bridle, then sometimes things may go wrong. Therefore, for sometime this has been kept. But I wish to assure the House that the moment I am convinced that there is no need for such a thing—not only good wheat but good flour also can be had by you, of your choice—even this restriction shall go, because the tendency of our agricultural economy is going to be more and more competitive with the advantage that the farmer will derive from the situation.

So, it is a little too early to assess the results of the removal of the restrictions, but the general trends indicate a fall ranging from four annas to Re. 1 per maund in most areas. So far as rice is concerned, although we have got 33.7 million tons this year—we have got a good stock of rice—I am not rushing;—there are larger zones in this respect—for the reason that I must watch for sometime as to what happens because we have burent our fingers once. Once bit, twice shy; I shall be thrice shy before I decide that these zones also should be lifted and one zone should be made because there ought not to be any trouble therefore. Rice is not in such an abundant supply. So far as the world suply is concerned, while wheat supplies are in millions and millions, and millions, rice supplies in the world even in the surplus countries do not go beyond four million to five million tons. Therefore, we have got to be very careful indeed.

So far as the prices are concerned, even during the lean period, when normally the prices rise, the price of wheat this year continued to be steady and in fact showed a slight downward tendency. The index for wheat stood at 90.7 as compared to 92 during the corresponding period of the last year. It has dropped by 1.3 from what it was last year. The index for rice declined from 115.3 in August 1960 to 100·9 in April, 1961—a drop of about 14 or 15 points. Therefore, you can see the prices have behaved and I am sure that they will behave the same way if not better. The index number of cereals which was 109.5 in July, 1960, declined to 99.9, nearly by nine points, in April, 1961.

Any more decline in prices would be dangerous to the farmers and to the farm economy. Many people sometimes think that they are consumers and therefore prices must come down. But they must know that prices cannot go down until things are produced. Therefore, the interests of the man who produces the things have to be looked after. He is also a consumer; in this country 70 per cent of the consumers are producers. So, even if you take a plebiscite, it is the producer that will ultimately win. Therefore, we have to see that the producer is not prejudicially affected. That is why prices must not go down beyond a particular

level. They may go down to Rs. 13 or Rs. 12 but that is by having per acre more yield of wheat, so that it becomes economical for that farmer also to sell it at a little lesser price I shall come to it later when I deal with sugar. Therefore, so far as the prices are concerned, they have behaved well and I hope they will be have well.

Many people referred to import of foodgrains, particularly my friend, Shri Nayar. He asked, "Why all these imports under PL 480?". I am quite sure my friend, who is so very intelligent, was not very serious when he said that, unless everything that is American is a red rag to the communist bull. Otherwise, there is absolutely no reason to say that, because all this condition has been brought about by the feeling of confidence that was generated or created by this deal. How often have we discussed this on the floor of this House during the last four or five years that we must build up stocks? Always we decided that we should build up stocks. We also decided that we should have this thing. When the agreement was signed, that was also put here and debated.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): PL 480 was not debated in this House.

Shri S. K. Patil: Everything was done and when it is put on the Table, he refers to it like a Rip Van Winkle. If it was anything else—something in Cuba—my friends would have got up and asked for a debate. On that deal surely a debate could have been asked and very gladly given. Even in a thing like that, we must not kick the ladder by which we claimed to this comfortable position, because unless we had done this, considering the position in the last three or four years, surely this position of somfort and confidence would not have been created. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in having this. We shal continue to have them, not because we want to throw them away; we also want to have 5 million tons of our own wheat and a part of our own rice to be in the stockpile all the time, in order that the prices should behave.

Where are we going to get it from? We have got enough today, but not enough in order to build up stockpiles that are necessary. Besides, I have go. to look to our stock for five years. You cannot say that you are out of the woods, because you are not yet out of the woods. This may be a good year, but I do not know how another year is going to be. Therefore, all these years, subject to some variation, we may require a litle less or a little more. That will be adjusted; it will have to be adjusted.

There are many things to which my hon. colleague has replied as to the amount of money and how we are paying out of our nostrils and so on. I remember a good old mathematical problem. If you gave Rs. 100 to a man and did not take it back for a thousand years if it increases by way of interest, then it may increase perhaps to Rs. 10,000. The hon. Member just asked, how much would be the interest for 40 years? But who prevents you from paying tomorrow and not after 40 years when the interest accumulates, if you are in a position to pay? Let us not be uncharitable where we need not be unchariable. If there is anything wrong, we can certainly criticise it, but there is nothing wrong. On our own free volition, we have contracted this agreement and therefore, we are very grateful to the countries—not only U.S., but every other country—that assisted us in our task of rebuilding India and its economy.

Continued imports are necessary, as I said, because of the continuous increase in our population. Nobody will deny that from 360 million, ten years back, we are now 438 million, a rise of 78 million. That works out at 8 million per year. Although against this population increase of 21 per cent, there has been a food in-

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crease of 30 per cent, there is a limitation to food increase, but there is no limitation to population increase. One thing is sure that the population increase goes on unchecked more and more, almost in geometrical progression. Therefore, I do not see how we can sit supine, saying we have got enough and we need not care for the future. That is exactly the reason why these imports are gonig to be build up at a point where we are quite sure that by our own efforts, in our own fields, our farmers will produce enough and we need not go out.

My friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, said yesterday that I must be in a position to give a decisive answer that after three or four years, we are not going to import foodgrains. I can understand the sincerity of that tone. I can assure my hon. friend that if things go on as I desire, if my policies succeed, I shall not import anything after three years. In this country, it is unnecessary to import foodgrains. It is a predominantly agricultural country and if it is not going to look after itself in regard to its food requirements, I do not know how we are going to take care of our economy. Our third Plan and other two Plans shall have completely failed if at the end of this period, we are not in a position to look after ourselves so far as our agricultural needs are concerned.

May I suggest that even the industrially advanced countries of the world like USA, USSR, West Germany and Japan are industrially prosperous today because their agricultural foundation is scientific and sound. First they solved their agricultural problems and then they took up this industrial potential. Who can say that America would be what it is today but for its sound agriculture? There is no trouble. How can a country give somewhere about Rs. 3000 crores as price support annually unles its industries did not get all that and the comparative state of stability did not encourage them to go to the help of these farmers? All these miraculous things have happened in these progressive countries because of their sound agricultural foundation.

Take West Germany. We simply know of its industrial potential, because they have done such miraculous things in industry. But we do not know how sound is the agriculture of West Germany; in every aspect, it is sound. They produce more, they market more and there is nothing that they need. They export and so on: When the home front is sound, surely other things will look after themselves. Agriculture is the home front and unless that is sound, any industrial potential worth mentioning cannot be built up. Hence the necessity of all these things.

There has been a steady improvement in the purchasing power of people. Yesterday somebody denied it. I quite see that prices rise and they sometimes equalise the higher purchasing power. But there is no denying the fact that the purchasing power has increased very much and very substantially. Go to any villgae today. My friend, Shri Bhibuti Mishra said, where there used to be mud houses, you see pucca houses and coloured houses. See how people dress. We are happy about it. What is the purpose of our Plan? It is not the big book that we produce. The purpose is that our people should look well, eat well and feel well. If that is being done, I do not know why we are sorry about it. The book can be small, but surely the look cannot be small, because it is the people who count and it is for their benefit that this Plan is really intended.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What about agricultural labour?

Shri S. K. Patil: Agriculturists also.

People have taken to wheat and rice in preference to coarser grains.

So far as Kerala is concerned, from where my hon. friend comes, if I tell him that 7 years 7 lakh tons of rice was their deficit, they did not eat 7 lakhs tons in the whole year, because other things they ate. Today they are progressive. They have cash crops. Their per capita income is not small. It is a progressive State indeed and of course, they have started eating better. They want nice rice and nice in everything. I wish they should get nice fish, nice rice and everything nice. All these things are happening and we are very glad.

Continued imports at least for three years more would be necessary, because that would finish the plan of 17 million tons that we have got from the U.S.A. We can turn this grain year after year and at the end, we shall have our own grain and not any imported grain. That is the aim and objective with which the Food and Agriculture Ministry is proceeding.

The position regarding wheat is comfortable, and zonal restrictions have therefore been removed. We have to go slow in the matter of removal of zonal restrictions on rice and follow the existing policy of gradually widening the scope of existing zones by linking continuous surplus and deficit States as was done in the case of wheat in Bengal and Orissa, and by modification of zonal arrangements as in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra and Gujerat. Even today I am giving licences even in rice although the zones are there. Sometimes they say that rice does not move unless we give licences to a particular place. So there are difficulties of transport etc. Therefore, we must not have criss-cross movements in the country because transport is under great strain. I can understand that. My hon. colleague has been helping in every possible way so that rice should go out, so that the farmers should get a little more. The time has come when farmers should get a little more, and nobody should be really sorry about it. Therefore, the rice zone policy, as I said, can go if the position improves. We have however, to be cautious in view of past experience.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of buffer stocks. As I have said, the long-term PL. 480 Agreement was signed in May, 1960. It is a matter of satisfaction that it has been possible within this short period to build up the buffer stock substantially. From a figure of 8 lakh tons on 1st January, 1960 last year the stock with central reserve has gone up to more than 22 lakh tons now—an increase of 14 lakh tons. Besides that there are stocks with the State Governments to the tune of 1 million tons. That makes it still more. In deciding the import programme from month to month the internal production and price level is duly considered. It is not that we have the same quantity imported month after month. We so balance it that we have the storage capacity here and we can turn it also, because wheat cannot last for a long time. Adequate measures are taken to ensure the quality of foodgrains imported and their preservation in storage. A training institution which has been set up at Hapur for this purpose is doing very useful work indeed.

So far as the storage accommodation is concerned, we were caught a little napping, for the simple reason that we had provided for the stock that was coming from the United States of America. But something happened in our own agricultural economy—it was a very welcome sign indeed, but not contemplated in the manner n which it happened—namely, that when the confidence was regenerated among the people, all hoarding stopped. That was the purpose of having this gain agreement. Everybody used to hoard, right from the whole-saler to the other seller, to the middleman and even to the farmer. If a farmer could hoard for a better day and get a better price, he also used to hoard. Therefore, I did not know

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whether it was 1 million, 2 million or 3 million tons of grains,—how much was with the farmer, with wholesaler, with the retailer and all these people—as soon as this confidence was generated, the immediate effect of it was the large arrivals on the open markets, because what was hoarded was atonce disgorged to the extent that I am afraid it might be somewhere about 2 million to 3 million tons of foodgrains which was unloaded on the market creating a situation that we did not know where to keep it. It is not the foodgrains that were coming from America that created this difficulty, for against these we had insured ourselves, but it was the foodgrains lying in our own homes and godowns which came as a result of the confidence that was generated. Therefore, our accommodation so far as the storage was concerned was found slightly not keeping pace.

The storage capacity in March, 1960 was 15·88 lakh tons. Storage capacity by the end of March, 1961 has increased to 24·30 lakh tons—it is a big jump. Storage capacity under construction is somewhere about 6 lakh tons. Construction for additional capacity of 5·66 lakh tons is about to start soon and during the next few months we shall have sanctioned the construction of an additional capacity of 14·62 lakh tons. Thus during 1961-62 we shall have an additional storage capacity, completed and under construction, of the order of 25·96 lakh tons. To accelerate the implementation of the programme of construction, a separate Engineering Wing has been created in the Central P.W.D. under the functional control of the Department of Food.

Mobile grain conveying equipment is being purchased out of Export-Import Bank credit of 1 million dollars for facilitating the use of existing masonry godowns for bulk storage of grain.

A marine leg will be installed at the Calcutta Dock for facilitating the operation of the silo. The T.C.M. have recently agreed to give an aid of 70,000 dollars for this purpose. We are also thinking of having silo elevators. They are very necessary. They will be in the port areas of Bombay, Kandla, Madras and Calcutta. They are necessary not because of imports, but even in normal times we have got to transport foodgrains even by sea. By coastal transport our grains can move. Much of the trouble about grains is in the cities. Therefore, the largest stocks have got to be there for the city population. Somewhere about 2 million tons of foodgrains is consumed by cities alone. Therefore, we can understand that it is very necessary, apart from the grain deal with America, that we should have silo-cum-elevator operations in these cities. We are negotiating for it and very soon it will be done.

Then again, we have got to extend the storage even in blocks or villages, not in every village but in groups of villages, because even the farmers must understand what it means by storing. All these little things make a large difference so far as production is concerned. If the grain is well stored it may make a difference of 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. is not a small thing. In 80 millions, 2 per cent to 3 per cent. might come to about 2 millions. Therefore, we can understand how necessary it is that we extend our operations into the blocks and inside, not only for storing the government grain but, even apart from that, by paying something, which the Warehousing Corporation does now, even the farmer can store his grains and other things like potatoes, onions and other things. Anything they want to preserve can be stored there, so that they can preserve it well and get a better price for it. They can also get loans from the co-operative societies on the production of the receipt showing that so much of their things are in the store. All this is necessary.

Recently a very new system has come into the scheme of things. It is

called the "tank system"—ready-made tanks which are meant for storage, in which the ventilation, aeration etc. is provided in a manner that the grains can be preserved for a long time. There are tanks which can hold 100 tons, 500 tons and even up to 10,000 tons. There is one of 12,500 tons. Mobile tanks that can be moved everywhere have been created. We are also thinking whether it will not be worthwhile for us to create such tanks rather than import them. Why not have a factory in our own country to make such tanks—500 tons tanks would really be the ideal thing for each block, because the farmers may go and store their grain etc. there.

Therefore, storage is very important for India. We have got provision in the Third Five Year Plan. It may not be adequate, but as I said, unless we prepare soon it is no use crying about. After it is actually spent and we find that more allocation is necessary, our sympathetic Finance Minister, I am quite sure, will run to our help, and that can be done.

Agricultural production has been on the increase. The favourable prospects of agricultural production despite the occasional climatic misfortunes in some parts of the country can be largely attributed to the substantial progress that has been made in the various agricultural development programmes. I shall briefly outline the activities of the Agriculture Ministry in regard to these programmes. I shall only refer to some of the very salient features of it which have been responsible for this production and which will be responsible for increasing the production in the near future.

During 1960-61, the financial provision for minor irrigation facilities was raised by Rs. 6 crores to accelerate the progress of minor irrigation schemes. The total expenditure on minor irrigation projects during the Second Plan is likely to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. The target of providing irrigation facilities to 9 million acres is expected to be fully achieved. In physical units about 2 lakh new open wells and 3,000 filterpoint tube wells have been constructed. About 40,000 wells were deepened and about 50,000 pumping sets were installed during the Second Plan period.

The Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation has done commendable work in searching for new ground water areas. It has already located promising areas in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Gujerat West Bengal and Assam. The hon. Member from Gujerat said that we have not been paying attention to these wells particularly in Gujerat. I can quite understand that, because until the irrigation from Narmada, comes, they do require immediately some minor irrigation schemes because otherwise their food deficit would be enormous. We are much too alive to it, and we shall do something by which the possibility of having these tubewells in Gujerat can be not only explored but we shall also implement them soon.

Then I come to the question of supply of improved seeds. The progress in the establishment of seed multiplication farms has been quite encouraging. About 4,000 farms have been set up during the Second Plan and nearly 90 per cent. of these farms have started producing foundation seeds. It is proposed to set up an organisation for the production of foundation seeds for hybrid maize. This will enable us to increase the production of maize in a big way. Now, some hon. Members criticised, and very naturally criticised that instead of having small farms, why not have big farms. Now, there is nothing very sacrosanct, so far as the size of the farms are concerned, and if it really helps to have big farms of 25 acres or 100 acres, they can be had. But the question of transport and taking these things from place to place has also got to be considered. Anyhow, we have got a pliant attitude in this matter and anything that is really necessary in order that the seeds

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of the best quality reach the farmers in time would be done.

Then, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, while referring to other matters, talked about pastures. I shall come to Gosalas later on. He said that we have got only 3 or 4 per cent, or probably some millions of acres he referred to, of pastures and that it must be increased. It must be increased. This hybrid maize has a potential which is enormous. We have not exhausted it. In America, in Mexico where I saw the experiment being done on this hybrid maize, the production is phenomenal. They produce maize in quantities not only enough for men but enough for all the cattle. It is cattle feed there as also a human feed, because people also eat it. We have to develop it here because there is a possibility of developing it and because in bad years it can be used for human feed. If there is an abundance of it, you can use it for cattle feed, which is also very necessary. I am merely mentioning it because we are going ahead with all these experiments, so far as hybrid maize is concerned, and we are having negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation with regard to specialists in hybrid maize, so far as work and activities in this country are concerned.

Fertilizers and manures is a hardly annual. So far as availability in full quantities of fertilizers is concerned, due to shortage of foreign exchange it has not been possible to import all fertilizers to the extent necessary, that is, hundred per cent. But we are increasing it and stepping it up. During 1960-61, the demand for nitrogenous fertilizers amounted to 23 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, while the total availability, including internal production and imports, has been 9·8 lakhs tons. We expect during the year 1961-62 we shall be able to make available 17·7 lakh tons, as against the demand of 26 lakh tons of fertilizers, in terms of ammonium sulphate. This will, it is expected, meet about 66 per cent of the total requirements, and not hundred per cent. We shall, however, meet in full, hundred per cent, the demands of tea, coffee and rubber plantations and jute for the simple reason that they are our best exchange-earners. If they earn more foreign exchange, possibly they will help us in having more fertilizers too. Therefore, the demands of these cash crops are being met hundred per cent.

Then I come to the pooled price of fertilizers. Some hon. Members complained that we are making a profit on fertilizers. Apart from profit, it is a bad thing for the simple reason that a farmer has to pay more. And when the farmer has to pay more, his cost of production increases and, consequently, he has to increase the selling price of his produce, which will be uneconomic. So, it is undesirable to increase the price of fertilizers or make a profit on them. But hon. Members would agree with me that, unfortunately, the retention price of fertilizer at Sindhri has now been brought down—or brought up, I do not know—to Rs. 300. While that retention price is there we cannot import fertilizer and sell it at Rs 220 or 210 or even Rs. 225. Therefore, most of this profit that you find is on the imported fertilizer, because we are charging the pool price, and this profit is used for the best purpose. Now when I give more money, I can go to the Finance Minister and say "Look here, I have given you so much money; therefore, kindly give me a little more".

An Hon. Member: He is going away.

Shri S. K. Patil: He understands it. Therefore, he is going.

The pool price which has been fixed for fertilizers could not be uneconomic to the cultivator. The price is fixed on the basis of the cost of procurement, handling equated railway freight etc. There has been a little profit made on the sale of feltilizers. This profit has been made largely during the past year or so when the

international prices were very low, about Rs. 200 or 210, as against our Rs. 300. A re-examination of the whole question is being made on the basis of certain recommendations made by the Fertilizer Distribution Enquiry Committee and it will not be before a firm decision would be announced how far it is possible to reduce the price of fertilizers. Here I may take the House into confidence and say that if the prices go up, we shall make every effort to help the farmer because we do not want to make any profit on fertilizers as ultimately our agriculture will become uneconomical as a result of that.

Apart from the supply of chemical fertilisers, various schemes for raising other manurial resources have been in operation. Here I am not talking of potash and phosphates because I place all of them under the nitrogenous fertilizers. Under the Urban Compost Scheme, local bodies are required to convert the city refuse and waste into compost, which are our organic fertilisers. With a view to encourage local bodies, the Government of India are giving financial assistance to State Governments by way of loans for the purchase of trucks etc. and grant to the extent of 12½ per cent of the recurring cost.

The number of centres operating this scheme has increased from 260 in 1944-45 to 2039 in 1959-60. Consistent with the increase in the number of centres, the production of compost has increased from 1·83 lakh tons in 1944-45 to 23·97 lakh tons in 1959-60. It is not always easy to carry it, because there is the question of freight. Otherwise, this would have been even more than what I am telling you.

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to have an additional 1,000 urban centres under the scheme and to intensify compost production in all the existing centres with the object of achieving by the end of the Third Plan a production of about five million tons of compost.

During the last few years, energetic steps have been taken to encourage the spread of green manuring, which is very important indeed. Apart from manure, it helps retain the moisture in the soil and, apart from the fertilizers, it is very important indeed. Government are giving subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund for the production and multiplication of green manure seeds. For popularising green manures, the State Governments have taken a number of important measures such as supply of water on concessional rates, establishment of green manuring nurseries, supply of small bags of green manure seeds and the growing of green manuring crops for seed purposes in various areas.

Reports received from some of the States indicate that green manuring has been steadily increasing. At the end of the First Plan, the area under green manuring was estimated at about 3·7 million acres. By the end of the Second Plan, the area under green manuring is estimated at 10·5 million acres. It is expected that this area will further increase to 39 million acres by the end of the Third Plan.

Then I come to mechanised farming. Though predominantly the farmers carry on their agricultural operations by means of bullock power, we are gradually and steadily trying to mechanise our agriculture. We have now about 35,000 tractors in the country and quite a number of your young farmers are becoming mechanically-minded. Recently, a study was carried out to ascertain the economics of cultivation by bullocks and by tractors. The conclusion arrived at was that though the initial capital investment for running a farm of approximately 150 acres with the help of tractors was more than the investment on running it with bullocks, the operational expenses with tractors are lower than in the case of bullocks and tractorisation is more economical in the long run; much more economical where it is possible to be done. But I do not think it can be done everywhere.

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The proposal to set up a tractor training centre in Punjab is under consideration. This centre will be on the lines of the centre at Budhi and would admit trainees from the States in North India. I am also thinking of a new experiment and this is also in Punjab. Hon. Members seem to be very anxious about it. It is going to be in Punjab, because Punjab takes all these new things, mechanical things because they are power—conscious, especially electric power.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Uttar Pradesh also.

Shri S. K. Patil: U.P. also, not to the same extent as Punjab. You cannot dispute it; statistics show that. Give one kw of electricity to a punjabi and you will see what he will do. This is exactly the position. These are the facts. They have got to be supported. This is a good effort. They know how to use that power. They are mechanically minded. Therefore I am thinking if it would not be possible to choose an area or district somewhere where it would be possible to have mechanical cultivation not only by tractors but by hundreds of other things that are there. I am not mixing it up with the package programme.

I will tell you one thing. Suppose the crop of wheat is ready. My hon. friend is a farmer and therefore he would understand it better.

An Hon. Member: Who?

Shri S. K. Patil: Ch. Ranbir Singh.

This crop is ready. If it is harvested just on the day when it has got to be harvested the yield is 20 per cent more according to international statistics, but if it is allowed to remain for four or five days because of our old traditional ways of harvesting etc., you can quite understand what it becomes. Apart from bad weather etc., if a storm comes, it adds to the damage. But even in normal circumstances it makes a difference of so much percentage, of 20 per cent, if it is harvested today and if it is done after four or five days whenever the bullocks and other things are available. These tractors are multipurpose tractors. They do not only plough, but they do harvesting, drilling and everything. Therefore if all these things are done in time and in the proper way, that is, in the scientific way or in the mechanical way of doing the work, that is the way of making agriculture an industry and that would give the maximum results. Therefore I am thinking of making an experiment. I am quite sure that the State Government of Punjab will help if such an experiment is carried on there. Later on we are having the tractors produced in our own country also in three or four factories.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर): आपने अभी यह कहा कि ३५००० ट्रैक्टर्स हम रेयहां हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन ३५००० ट्रैक्टरों में कितने बैक म हैं और कितने काम में आ रहे हैं ?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not saying that everything is there. He is right. Spares and other things are not available. That is why we are now having different types of tractors manufactured in our own country. These difficulties are due to foreign exchange which are not of my own making. We have really attempted much too much. Therefore our foreign exchange is being exhausted for better purposes and sometimes it becomes difficult. But I have noted this and I know this because it is a daily occurrence of people coming and saying, "We have got a tractor but for a little thing which is not available the tractor is not functioning."

Then I come to the intensive agricultural district programme which is otherwise known as the Package Programme. I need not go into details. It has already been started is seven districts. It has ben undertaken with a

view to achieving immediate gains in production and demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing production through intensive use of human and material resources in agriculturally favourable areas. The Programme is being taken up in one selected district in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. It will also be taken up in other States also as also in the Centrally administered areas. The Programme has already been launched in the Tanjore District of Madras, West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, Sahabad District of Bihar and Pali District of Rajasthan. In other States it is expected to be launched during the coming *rabi* season. Preparatory work for launching.....

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Why has it been delayed so far in the other three districts?

Shri S. K. Patil: Because the arrangements are not on us. The State Governments have to make the arrangements.

Preparatory work for launching this programme is being done with zeal. This preparatory work relates to selection, appointment and posting of additional staff; their training in preparation of farms and village production plans; appointment and training of staff for carrying out the resources and production bench mark survey; procurement and stocking of supplies; arrangements for construction or hiring of godowns for making the supplies available within easy reach of the farmers and gearing up of cooperative institutions to enable them to shoulder the additional responsibilities in providing adequate and timely credit. All these things are being looked into.

The first round of training in the preparation of production plans has been completed in all the States. In the districts in which the Programme is in operation, nearly 55,715 production plans were developed covering a total cultivated area of 5,29,907 acres. This is about

the Package Programme. It is proceeding well.

Then I come to agricultural education. I do not want to take much time because the time is running very fast. The Rudrapur University is there. Yesterday some hon. Member was ensuring why there should be this special university. This is a land grant university. The object of it is to see that every student in that university is a farm worker and he actually works on the farm and produces goods from which the expenditure of the university is met, not in the beginning but in time to come.

Many hon. Members asked whether these graduates etc. take part in actual farming. Apart from what they are doing in Terai—I have not gone there—I can tell you that even in agricultural colleges where I have been I have visited every agricultural college—I am delighted to see our young graduates actually sweating all the time in the sun with the plough, instruments and everything and doing work. It is that type of an intelligent and enlightened farmer that we have got to create for the leadership of farming. That is what these universities give.

Now there are applications from many other States too to start these. The Terai Farm is there. Punjab, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are almost ready in order to start these special universities. Of course, they do not require our authorisation. They can start universities on their own. But the question is whether we give them any help or not. Otherwise, under their Acts they can start these universities. Many legislatures have passed Acts to that effect also. But we are also planning to go to their help so that these universities are built up and our young students take the advantage of this enlightened agricultural education. I saw in Coimbatore, Madras, although it is not on the top, that the experiments that are carried on there are of a type which entitle it to the status of a university. It is a very good, gigantic experiment and we are

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very proud indeed that it has all the wherewithal with which these special universities have got to be set up. So, also in Anand in Gujarat. That experiment also is very great. I am quite sure that all the agricultural universities are going to be built up, whether they come this year, next year or after 5 years or ten years. Whether we would have other faculties there or not is a matter that would be considered later on. But today our purpose is this. Agriculture has been neglected because it was considered that the agriculturist is a fellow who does not understand anything because he has not got the education of the three Rs. That has got to be removed. The agriculturist is as much an intelligent and honourable man as any citizen of free India. That is exactly what these universities will produce. That has got to be done.

Then, the Research Institute.... (*Interruption*). Please do not interrupt me because my time is short.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The Universiy Grants Commission says that universities cannot be opened like that.

Shri S. K. Patil: The University Grants Commission is not the Government. The Government is above it. Government can also do what the University Grants Commission does. So that does not come in the way.

Some references were made to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Therefore I am referring to it in passing. There was a reference to grant of extension to scientific officers of the IARI, that is, the Pusa Institute. It is the policy of Government to grant extensions liberally to scientific personnel and the extensions granted are based on this policy. The intention is to utilise available scientific personnel which is fit and competent. Each case is considered on its merits.

A question was raised about the non-technical appointments in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The ICAR scheme is based on a Head of the Organisation advised by eminent technical experts. Even in the scientific undertakings the responsibility ultimately rests with the non-technicians. Ultimate administrative control is of the generalists as against the specialists. Both the ICAR and the IARI have, no doubt, stood the test of time and have rendered excellent service. But in reply to the criticism I would say that there will always be a scope to further liberalise and improve them. This has engaged my attention and I would do it. I do not say that everything there is really okay and that there is no scope for reform. That is not my contention This has got to be improved because it must cope up with the changing needs of the society as they have been developed now in the developing economy of our country.

Now I come to animal husbandry and to what Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Dr. Govind Das said. May I say at the very outset that I am very grateful to them indeed for the very good references that they have made? On must not be very vaingolious about it, but I am quite sure that they are sincerely meant and I reciprocate them. I do not wish to take much time on animal husbandry. We have neglected it in the past. But what could a Minister do more than what I have done just now.

There is a Gosamvardhan Council. I wanted to non-officialise it so that the Minister should not be its Chairman even. Why? It is not because I noncooperate with it, but because I believe that the real initiative cannot come unless there is complete power with the nonofficials. Then they take the initiative. I have 100 per cent non-officialised this institution and have given them crores and crores of rupees. We have given Rs. 50 crores for animal husbandary alone, Rs. 40 crores to dairying and then some more crores of

rupees for other things so that they should take the initiative. There was a little initial trouble. I shall take the House into confidence. According to their terms of constitution, they could make schemes and also implement the schemes. Our Ministry said: how can they implement the schemes? Implementation is the work of Government. And the matter was referred to me. I do not know whether I made a mistake or not, but I said: if they can make the schemes, they can also implement them and they should be given full powers. With the whole authority of the Government behind them, I asked them to go ahead and do everything that they can to achieve their aim.

13 hrs.

A question was asked by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava as to whether the pasture land, etc., are going to be increased or not. That shall be our aim. It is our duty to see to it. It is no use short-circuiting in the way my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar tried to do. He said that because there are more cattle, some cattle must disappear. Surely, as somebody said because there are more people, it cannot be suggested that some people should disappear. There are cannibals in this world who might argue that way. But that is not the correct way.

Our economy must be so adjusted that the cow or the cattle becomes the focal point of our agricultural economy, and I may assure my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that I am fully committed to it. I had no misgivings in my mind at any time in my life that the cow must be the centre of our agricultural economy, as it used to be the centre of it. Vedas were quoted; upanishads were quoted. I also know a little bit of them I do not want Vedas and upanishads in support of it. It is the practical thing that we have to do. It is the cow that produces the bullock. I have not heard anybody suggesting any other way bullocks can be produced in our country. Cow is the mother of the bullock. The cow must be strong, so that natural bullocks could be produced. The cow must be strong so that the quantum of milk yield can be increased, not, as my hon. friend suggested four ounces or five ounces; it must go up to 15 lb. or 30 lb. There are cows in this country that could yield 80 lb to 100 lb. There may be one in a million; I am not saying it as a common thing. But if one cow can do it, surely by some process the others also can be made to yield that much. These are the efforts that we are making in the field of gosamvardhan. In poultry development also much has been done.

Now I come to sugar which is more important, because it has become controversial. It is a sweet subject, which has of late become bitter. Surely it is a temporary phase. Many people and many hon. Members from yesterday have been saying that there is a crisis in the sugar industry. I do not like that word. There is no crisis in the sugar industry. When a farmer produces something less there is a crisis; when he produces something more then again there is a crisis. Nowa-days we have become crisis-minded. Whenever we find a little difficulty we say there is a crisis.

The House will remember that about fifteen or eighteen months back when I took over, there used to be a debate every session on sugar, and Members used to say: prices are rising this thing is happening, that thing is happening. Then I introduced a certain kind of incentive with the permission of the House. We increased the price of sugarcane from Rs. 1.7.0 to Rs. 1.10.0 or Rs. 1/62 nP. It is out of this little incentive that more sugarcane was expected to be produced.

The result of that was phenomenal. From 19 lakh tons we raised our production of sugar in the very first year to somewhere about 24·22 lakh tons and this year the production has gone to 29·5 lakh tons. The new problem is of surplus. Do you mean to say that agriculture is going to be so mathematical that the farmer has got to produce just the quantity he wants —nothing more, nothing less? The far-

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mer is not a mathematician of that type. Sometimes he has got to produce a little more; sometimes he produces a little less. When he produces more, the problem arises. But we must be competent to deal with that problem; we cannot run away from that problem and say that this is because there is more sugar. I would any day prefer to have more sugar and face the problem than to have no sugar.

Some years back this country had to import 14 milion tons of sugar on which it had to spend about Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange. We had to do that, because there was demand for sugar in this country. With our supply of sugarcane, we can supply the whole world. That is the potentiality of India. Do you then expect me to go to the foreign countries to import sugar? If more sugar is produced at once you call it a crisis. It is not a crisis; therefore, we must surmount these things. During my visit to the United States, I told my opposite number there: you must be a happy man, because you have got so much; you have no troubles, no problems. He said: I am more unhappy than you; my trouble is one of surplus; I do not know what to do. Every time the farmer says that he has 100 acres more to be brought under cultivation, I have to give him a cheque for 1 lakh dollars and request him not to farm it.

That condition has not come in India. Let it be known once and for all that this is going to be perennial, perpetual, a matter of anxiety for everybody and every Government. Sometimes it will be a question of shortfalls and scarcity; sometimes it will be a question of surplus. But I would any day prefer the problem of surplus to the problem of shortage. There is no problem that we cannot solve.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): So, you will never be a forgotten man!

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, our average yield of cane per acre is 14·5 tons, as compared to 80 tons in Hawaii, 56 tons in Java, 28 tons in Formosa and 25 tons in Philippines. Therefore, we must not sit idle. We must realise that our per acre yield of sugarcane and sucrose content of sugar must go higher and higher. In Indonesia, Formosa and other places they have done it. They did not do it by a magic wand. They tried, just as we are trying. During the last fifty years they tried on and on and today they go to a figure of 80 tons of cane in one acre.

The other day I visited a factory in Maharashtra, which has about 5,000 acres under sugarcane cultivation. I found that that factory has a record yield this year of 90 tons per acre. You will be surprised to know something more. Their yield of sugar per ton of sugarcane is 10 tons, while the yield in UP of sugar-cane is 10 tons per acre—ten times more. This is only one factory. I am talking of. The average yield of all these factories in the South is much higher, because that is the sugarcane belt.

Today I was a little pained when I read the speech of my hon. friend the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Poor fellow he had to reply to the debate just as I have to, and sometimes even the Ministers, however mighty they might be, have to yield, to succumb, to pressure. He said the whole mistake was not of my Government; it is the mistake of the Union Government. Why did they give so many licences to the South, Madras, Maharashtra, and others.

I may respectfully submit that our sugarcane belt has been wrongly placed in UP and Bihar. I am not removing it, or taking it away. I cannot do it. As my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh said, these are waterlogged areas and nothing can grow on it except sugar cane. But this is not the sugarcane belt. If you see the latitudinal belt of the world and study

the sugarcane problem you will find that the actual sugar-growing area in India is not in the sugar-cane belt at all. Whatever you do, you cannot get more because the soil is not amenable to that type of cultivation. As you go south towards Bombay and Maharashtra, the soil is better; if you go further down, it is better and the average yield there is 50 tons per acre. How can you have a uniform law in an agricultural crop, that on the one side you have ten tons, while on the other there is 100 tons of sugarcane per acre and ten tons of sugar. There for eighteen months the cane stands on the field, not nine months. You must double the yield of UP and do something more to it because they get some other crop also.

All these fluctuations are there. All these changes are there. Uniformity is impossible. So, when somebody comes and says: why not do something in UP which is done in Maharashtra or *vice versa*, it is impossible for me to do that, because conditions so fluctuate, so differ, that what is food for one part is poison to another part. I must try some kind of a means by which these things could be attempted and that is exactly what is sought to be done. And therefore that is what is done.

When we find that this sugar has now increased and has gone, as I said, from 19 lakhs or 21 lakhs tons to 29·5 lakhs tons, and when we add to it last year's reserve and this year's reserve, today we have on our hands an accumulation of more than 2 million tons of sugar, of which at least half a million or more must immediately go out.

Why does it not go out? Because our prices do not compare favourably. As I have said previously, the cost of production in our country of sugarcane is Rs. 700—that is the least. And what we get in the international market is only Rs. 400, or a little more than that. Therefore we have to subsidise Rs. 300 per ton if it is to sell in the international market.

And what is known as the international market is a mythical expression. There is nothing like an international market. Every country that produces sugarcane is tacked on or tied to some other country originally for price, etc. There is nothing like international market. For instance, Indonesia sells sugar to some other country. U.K. or USA takes it; other countries take it. Therefore they have got a price which they always give. It is nothing more or less than that. They can do it. Besides, their yield is very high. In India, we are not a member of the International Sugar Agreement. We have no quota as yet, because we were never prepared to export. And some people asked, "Why should we produce something which is only to be exported?" What is to be done? I cannot understand. Just as we import foodgrains, we must be ready to export foodgrains also when necessary.

Therefore I come to the position of this competitive price. Unless our prices are competitive—if they are not now competitive, efforts must be made to see that they become competitive and remunerative—in the international market, our exports can a member of the International Sugar- never go. I am very sorry to say that aything that we produce in this country—I am here talking of agriculture, but that applies to industry too—anything that we produce in this country is from 20 per cent to 100 per cent higher in its price in the international market. Today it is a question of sugar which does not sell. Suppose we have 2 million tons of wheat and we have to send it out. Do you know what is the price outside? In America it is Rs. 8, and we have to pay Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 to our farmer, because it does not become economic for him. Why? Because, their yield per ton is something more than even one ton: It is 1½ tons or 2 tons. Ours is one-third of a ton or half a ton. It does not come to more than that. Therefore, how are you going to compete in the international market,

[Shri S. K. Patil]

or in any market, for that matter—even a market, for convenience, with a country, on a bilateral arrangement? You produce something of which the cost of production in this country is Rs. 12 and you sell it for Rs. 8. The same question will arise in the matter of wheat, rice or anything that we produce. I can say that about fertilisers, I can say that about everything.

Because, the House must sit up and consider very carefully indeed that in whatever we are planning—and we do plan, and these things are a passing phase; I do not say therefore we must not plan and must not do these things—the prices must compete in the international market. If they do not, all your economy is bound to fail one day.

Therefore, my warning from the beginning, not only in the agricultural field but in other fields as well, has been that our prices and costing must be of an accurate type. And if we cannot afford to pay more, what is the use of paying more? Ultimately it means, we paid Rs. 1-12-0 to the cane grower, and this is the result, that we have got more than 2 million tons with us.

Yet there were some hon. Members in this House who pleaded yesterday "Why not make it a little more?" I do not know what will happen to me and to them if I produce a little more. If I merely today remove all the controls from that, we will find that there would be such a collapse of prices and the whole industry would go to dogs.

Nobody can accuse me in this House that I have an inkling or some kind of a fascination for controls. If anybody's blood is examined, I can stand the best test that I am not for controls unless controls are necessary. In spite of that, if these controls and restrictions have been kept, they are not in the interests of the mills alone. The mills come really accidentally, but they are kept because the cane growers may get these prices.

Shri C. B. Gupta also said the same thing on the floor of the House on the State Legislature. Therefore, this has become necessary not because I like it—I want to liberalise it—but today my immediate problem, so far as sugar is concerned, is that there are crops, there are so many crops that it will be impossible for the mills to crush it. You will be wonder-struck to know something which has never happened in history, that in the month of May—not April—in the month of May, as many as 58 mills will be working, when they will have to close; 11 mills will be working in June, and one in July also—things which were really unheard of.

Therefore, you can see that while those crops are standing, if I do anything hastily or foolishly in order to depress the price of that sugar, what will happen is that immediately the prices will collapse and the banks will go and strangle the mills, because they will ask the cover for the sugar as the prices have fallen. Then the cane growers will not get the money that they want. Many things will happen. Therefore I have to be very cautious now.

When I say and explain all these difficulties, it is not that nothing is going to be done. We are considering it, and with the assistance of the Finance Minister we have evolved some plan. When mention is made of the Finance Minister, everybody smiles. But one can understand that I am one of the many Ministers who must be going to him and asking money. But I am merely saying that my claim is very moral indeed, and I am quite sure he has considered it that this sugar is just like a milch cow that has given a hundred lbs. of milk every day all these days. If he sees it, during the last ten years, it has given nothing less than Rs. 250 crores in excise revenue alone, and it has given nothing less than Rs. 100 crores

to the local Governments in the matter of cess alone. The cow that gives so much milk somethimes becomes temperamental and gives a little kick also. That kick has also to be welcomed if all that milk has got to be swallowed and digested.

Therefore, at a time when that industry is in a slight difficulty, surely everybody must come to its help in order to promote exports which are today uneconomic. I am trying to have those exports to America for the simple reason that in the American market, which is sheltered market, they give about fifty per cent more than the international market price.

But before that we must become a member of the International Sugar Agreement. That also we shall become. We shall fight for the quota. Suppose we get a quota for 5 lakhs of tons of sugar to America Somebody asked yesterday, "What is happening in Cuba?" It is not for Cuba alone. Cuba's quota was 3 million tons. And every year rise, in the consumption of the United States, is 125,000 tons—natural rise. Even if Cuba was there—and Cuba would be there some day—the annual increase in consumption of sugar in the United States will in 3 or 4 years give us a quota of 5 lakhs tons. I have explained this to show that we do not take advantage of political necessities anywhere. We stand on our own ground, and if we obtain this quota our losses will be minimised.

Then the question will arise: as to how sugar prices can come down. Can they come down so long as they are linked with the one maund price of Rs. 1-10-0? Because two-thirds of the cost of the sugar is the cost of the sugarcane only. Therefore, whatever you can make in the rest of the one-third, you can reduce it. But substantially if this is to be reduced, it cannot be done. You can understand, I am a friend of the farmers. I will not hurt the farmers, you take it from me.

Therefore, I am evolving a scheme1 not an immediate scheme, it will take some time. I will go and tell the farmer: "Here you are, you get so much on your sugarcane; but you get it per maund; I do not want that. How much acreage have you got under cultivation? Two or three acres? And how much cane do you produce just now? So much. How much do you get? So much. I shall guarantee that you shall not get less than that. But by giving you more irrigation facilities, more fertilisers and more of other things, if I increase your cultivation by thirty per cent., forty per cent, fifty per cent or hundred per cent, out of that am I not entitled to take something back in order that your sugar becomes competitive and you become a useful member of the society, of which you are a part?" That is exactly the scheme.

I have not finalised it. It will take some time. But I can assure the House that it will not hurt anybody. I will take all those who are the friends of the cane growers into consultation and prove to them conclusively that it is in the long-range interests of the farmers themselves and the cane growers that such a scheme should be evolved. And when that is done, the difficulties will not arise.

But for the time being, when these difficulties have come, we have got to do something, and I am trying to do that What is sought to be done is this. Now I am not giving you a complete picture of what would be done. But we are trying to promote exports in every possible way, and if there are any losses in promoting those exports, those losses mainly will be borne by us, this year at any rate, by the Government: so that, when the sugar goes out and at that time I liberalise on the circulation of the sugar and remove all the controls—not on the ex-factory price, but on the circulation and distribution—, then you will find that there is the possibility that somewhere about 200,000 tons will be speedily taken by the people.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

That will give my hon. friend the Finance Minister also five to six crores of rupees in excise, and therefore the loss that I expect would not be very great indeed. That is what is sought to be done.

The other methods of liberalisation, whatever are wanted which the Governments have done—the U.P. Government has done it, the Punjab Government has also done something—all those we have really accepted, and we have encouraged them to do it. And in a few more weeks' time—because I do not want to take risks just now—I can tell Shri Khushwaqt Rai, for the simple reason that so long as the crops are standing and the man is not getting his money for the sugarcane, I do not want to take any steps which ultimately will land us and millions of cane growers . . .

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: When did I ask for decontrol of sugar? I did not ask for decontrol of sugar.

Shri S. K. Patil: Very good indeed if he does not ask for the decontrol of sugar. Now, we have sent somewhere about 80,000 tons of sugar outside and the loss has been about Rs. 3 crores, but it is wholly borne by the industry. They cannot bear it any longer. The have said so and that is why they have been really delaying the implementation of that Wage Award. Therefore, I have told them that hereafter that loss we shall try to bear in some way or the other, but the Wage Award has got to be implemented here and now.

There will be no question about it because after all it has been uanimously passed and surely we cannot allow it for some reason or other to unimplemented. I am merely saying so because these things have got to be done as fast as we can.

I have been asked: Why distribution control is not lifted. I have explained it and the House has understood it. I shall lift it. But, I shall life in a manner which I know. It is like a barometer. If I know it is getting hotter, I will make a little change; if I know it is getting cooler, I will make a little change. But, I will change it in a manner that more sugar will go into the market and thereby the tension that weighs on the mills and on the growers will be less and their money also which is not being paid will be paid. So, also the bank balances and other things on which they want more percentage etc. all these things are being looked into and we are taking all these facts into consideration in order that we shall be able to help the sugar industry.

[Sir, I can assure this House, whether it is sugar or whether it is wheat or rice, that it shall be the constant duty of Government to see that not only do we become self-sufficient, not only do we turn the corner, but agriculture remains the basis, a very sound basis of the progress of this country. Therefore, just as you were prepared for the shortages, you must be prepared for the surpluses and if the surpluses are to be created, the surpluses have got to be exported. If they have got to be exported, they have got to be remunerative and economical so far as the prices are concerned. The hon. Members, if they only help me, because they have got quite a lot of influence with the labour, if labour can see that the instrument that it creates, the product that it creates has got to be marketable in its own interest as also in the national interest, if everybody sees that, there is nothing in the world that would stand between this country and the agricultural production.]

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : शुगरकेन की प्राइस देने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा । बहुत से मिल वाले नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैं ने कहा कि और भी दस बीस चीज हैं जिनके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सका क्योंकि समय कम था, लेकिन उनके बारे में काम हो रहा है । उनमें

ग्रान्ट्स को प्राइस देने का सवाल भी आ जाता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Are there any cut motions to be put separately? I find nobody wants any cut motion to be put separately. Therefore, I shall put all of them together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 37 to 42 and 121 to 123 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 37—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 38—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 39—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,94,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 40—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,73,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 41—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,69,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Deaprtments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 122—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,38,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,94,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

13.25 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,20,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 27—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 29—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,23,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,18,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 35—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneuos Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 36—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments.'"

DEMAND NO. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 146—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,67,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,73,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development."

DEMAND NO. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,38,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Finance holds the pivot position in the Government and round this Ministry all other Ministries and the plans move. I do not know why in discussing the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry, Planning also has been added. Particularly this year, in view of the importance of the discussion on the Plan, because of the end of the Second Plan and the beginning of the Third Plan, it should have been discussed separately. But, it has been put together with the Ministry of Finance and, I think, it is not possible for all the Members to discuss it within such a short time. Anyway I do not propose to deal with that part.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is every year the same.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But, this particular year is an important year.

I want to take up only the question of the Finance Ministry's policy regarding the budget and also the monetary policy of the Government of India. So far as the budget is concerned, no doubt, the revenue resources of the Government depend upon taxation. But the way the taxes are being imposed by the Finance Ministry, it is clearly manifest that the Finance Minister relies more on the resources of indirect taxation than on direct taxation.

13.28 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

If we look into the picture of indirect taxation, we find that in 1948-49 it was to the tune of Rs. 50·65 crores. In 1959-60 it had gone up to Rs. 360·65 crores. In 1960-61, it was Rs. 394·98 crores. In 1961-62, it is estimated to be to the tune of Rs. 435·84 crores. But, so far as direct taxation is concerned, it is roundabout Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 crores. If we look into the collection of the direct taxes during all these years we find that it is going down. In 1959-60, the collection was roundabout Rs. 148·85 crores and in 1960-61 the budget estimate was Rs. 105 crores—the revised estimate was Rs. 127·25 crores. In 1961-62 it is expected to be Rs. 133 crores.

Now, Sir, I do not know why indirect taxation is going up every year because of the imposition of excise duties and custom duties while the collection of direct taxes is going down every year. I do not know whether the machinery which is collecting these taxes is not even in a position to collect the revenue of the direct taxes every year. Arrears are increasing every year.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

So far as the indirect taxation policy is concerned, it is not that there should not be any indirect taxation, but there is a limit upto which indirect taxes can be imposed. At one stage, indirect taxation must stop in the sense that it is not possible that on every item which we use there should be heavy taxation. Even this year, we find that the taxes have been imposed on items which go to hit hard the common man. Apart from items like kerosene and betel nuts, even the persons who have more than two small power-looms are being hit hard. The big powerloom owners, the mill-owners have been completely allowed to go scot-free. The same thing with the plastic industry. Now, take for instance, the tax on loose tea. We know, as regards the package tea, that it is under the control of one or two or three big tea industrialists. Tax has been imposed on loose tea. So, it appears that so far as taxation is concerned, the Finance Minister is bent upon giving concessions to big capitalists and at the same time seeing to it that as a result of the taxation measures, the small businessmen, whether it be in the cotton textile industry, or the powerloom or the handloom or in plastics go out of existence. That is his attitude so far as taxation is concerned. I would like to know exactly why while giving concessions to the big industrialists, he is imposing taxes on the small businessmen and also on the common man.

As regards tax collection, since the present Finance Minister has taken charge of the Finance portfolio, a new term has been coined, namely 'Effective arrears of taxes'. Prior to his taking charge of this Ministry, we were told that roughly about Rs. 11 crores or Rs. 12 crores were supposed to be the bad debts. But, all of a sudden, we now find out that an amount to the tune of Rs. 160 crores is supposed to be the bad debt, and the collection of the arrears is also moving in such a way that we do not know exactly whether all the arrears will at all be collected. Last time, the hon. Minister gave an explanation as to what he meant by effective arrears, and why so much of arrears which have been standing on the books for a long time had to be written off. But I am quite sure that it is not such an easy thing that you can write off about Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 160 crores in this manner. I wish that the Finance Minister gives a proper explanation to the House, and a more effective explanation than he had given last time.

So far as the question of resources is concerned, I shall first deal with the foreign loans. The other day, Shri Tyagi was pointing out to us the exact position regarding these loans, both the State loans and the foreign loans put together. He was pointing out that our State had got rupee loans worth Rs. 5123 crores, and Rs. 143 crores have to be paid by way of interest every year. There were Rs. 934 crores by way of foreign loans, and we have to pay about Rs. 20 crores as interest on this account. Our *per capita* income is only Rs. 290, whereas our liability, if it is spread *per capita* comes to about Rs. 166 or more. If the *per capita* income is Rs. 290, and the loans come to Rs. 166 *per capita*, then, surely, it is not a picture for which the Finance Minister can be congratulated. I would request him to see how we shall be in a position to meet the loans that are growing up in this manner.

From all this, it appears that the Finance Minister is following a policy of sanctimonious subterfuge, for otherwise it cannot be explained how his proposals go right against the principles declared to have been accepted by the Government and Parliament and by this country. I do not know how if this is the way in which the Finance Minister is moving, things would improve.

As regards the question of the holding of the price-line, not much effort has been made. Very recently, the

Finance Minister met the banking magnates in this country; he met them on the 12th March, 1961, and there they came to an understanding about increasing the rate of interest on deposits. As a result of this understanding, the interest rate has gone up from 3½ per cent to even 5 per cent, both in respect of the savings bank deposits as also the fixed deposits. I do not know where necessity was for the Finance Minister to give his sanction to it. That could have been done by an interbank arrangement. But the Finance Minister who was present at the meeting gave his sanction to it because according to him, the deposit; had not risen to that level in the banks as they had risen during the last year. As result of the acceptance of the increased rate of interest on the deposits, the bankers have already started charging more interest on the advances given by them; the rate of interest on advances has already been increased to almost 8 per cent. As a result of it, the industry will have to pay more interest to the bank, and this will go towards increasing the cost of the commodities that will be produced by industry, and, naturally, they will become more costly, and the prices will again go up. I do not know what the neces-ity was for the Finance Minister to discuss this matter with the banking magnates, and further why the Finance Minister should give his sanction to this step which will result in increasing the cost of the commodities produced by industry.

At the same time, I would like to point out that today we have got small savings which come to about Rs. 300 crores, and these small savings collections are likely to be affected as a result of the step that has been taken by the big banks, including the State Bank and other bigger banks about whose stability there is no question, namely the raising of the rate of interest on fixed deposits to five per cent. This is the declaration that has been made by the bankers after the meeting in Delhi on the 12th March, 1961. But, in the case of the small savings scheme, the maximum yield will be only 5·1 per cent after a period of 12 years, as, for instance, on the national savings certificates. Now, if the yield on the national savings certificates is 5.1 per cent after twelve years, and at the same time, if the money is deposited in the State Bank of India or any of the bigger banks, it earns an interest of 5 per cent after five years, as fixed deposit, then, naturally the money will flow from small savings to the banks, that means from the public sector to the private sector; for already, we have seen the rate of interest on savings bank deposits increased to 3½ per cent and that on fixed deposits to 5 per cent. If 3½ per cent is given by the State Bank and other big banks on savings bank deposits, and 5 per cent is given by them on fixed deposits, then naturally, the depositors will get more yield by depositing their money in the banks rather than in the small savings scheme. So, naturally, all the money will go over to the banks. I do not know why the Finance Ministry gave their sanction to this step which will result in the shifting of the investment from the national savings certificates and other things to bank deposits.

So far as the functioning of the banks is concerned, the most important think which the Finance Minister should have discussed with the bankers and finalised is the deposit insurance scheme which is still hanging. The deposit insurance scheme is of the utmost necessity, so far as the banking industry is concerned. After the recent failure of the Palai Central Bank, the whole sky of the banking world was unnecessarily clouded, because of the failure of Government to take proper steps to educate the people and to make people know why the Palai Central Bank had failed. The deposit insurance scheme should be introduced in order to safguard the interests of the depositors when a bank fails. So far as the bigger banks are concerned

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which have got more deposits, and about whose stability no question arises, they can get proper inflow of deposits, and now with the increase in the rate of interest, they will get more deposits. So, they are not interested in the deposit insurance scheme. But I am quite confident that the Finance Ministry will be interested in the banking system as a whole and not be only in favour of the big banks as against the small banks. Therefore, I feel that the deposit insurance scheme should have been discussed and finalised, but that has not been done.

In regard to the liquidation proceedings also I would like to point out that even after the liquidation proceedings, moneys are not being paid to the depositors, as in the case of the Palai Central Bank and the Laxmi Bank. I was given to understand that in the case of one bank which went into liquidation some twelve years ago although the liquidator is getting about Rs. 1000 a month, uptil now, the depositors have not received a single pie. I am referring to the Simla Banking and Industrial Company. Till now, the procedure has been cumbersome, so far as liquidation proceedings are concerned, but now a change has been made in this behalf in the Banking Companies Act, and I would urge that it should be properly implemented and the depositors should get at least whatever amount they are entitled to, instead of the liquidaion proceedings being prolonged and the liquidator being allowed to take the money out of the depositors.

So far as secret reserves are concerned, it is strange that only the other day, in the month of December, the Governor of the Reserve Bank called the representatives of the bankers at a meeting and told them that 'This year, you are going to earn more, and a fabulous profit too. 'It is necessary that you should not show all these things in your balance sheets. You should create secret reserves and you must show profits lesser than what you have earned'. The banking industry is an industry about which the public must know exactly what is going on. Concealment of facts is not in the interest of the public. Even the Palai Central Bank was liquidated not because the facts were known but because they were concealed.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But today the Governor of the Reserve Bank is holding meetings with bankers and asking them not to disclose the full profits of the banking industry to the public. In spite of the amendments we have made to the Banking Companies Act, this is how we are going to safeguard the interests of the depositors, shareholders and also of the nation. So far as the banking system is concerned, the way the Reserve Bank is functioning is strange. Unless this is changed, the situation will deteriorate.

So far as general insurance is concerned, I would only refer to the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance which shows that the siuation is alarming. But no steps have been taken to remedy the situation. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha told the House the other day that an investigation conduced by Government auditors brought out the following malpractices and manipulations—

> Misappropriation of funds by showing false payments of claims or commission; showing lump sum withdrawals of money as expenses of management without indicating proper details; making false entries in books etc.

This is the picture of general insurance and uptil now nothing has been done. Even when we requested that general insurance should be nationalised, no steps have been taken, and things are being allowed to continue. If we are really interested in our in-

dustrial development, then general insurance, which is one of the most important industries and which earns a good amount of foreign exchange, should be nationalised. If the present state of affairs continues, I think it is time for Government to change their attitude towards nationalisation. I hope they will think in terms of nationalising general insurance where these malpractices are still continuing.

Coming to LIC, I would say that even the practices which were followed by the private companies which used to show more business by keeping their books open even after the close of the year, are being continued by it. This is with a view not to put the proper facts before the public. The books of accounts which should have been closed by the 31st December 1960 were kept open till February-March. This was what the private companies used to do with a view to show that their business had increased. This is being practised by the LIC also. I do not know how under government control, this could be done.

Then again another old practice of the private companies is being continued. The old companies used to ask their field workers to show more business by registering a policy after payment of the first premium; but the next instalment is not paid and the policy lapses. By this practice, the figures is inflated. That is why I have requested the Finance Minister to let us know what is the percentage of lapses, when the first premium is paid and the next is not paid. This practice of canvassing business is resorted to, to inflate the figure. This is being continued in LIC also.

So far as field workers are concerned, there is a Joint Committee representing the LIC authorities and the field workers. This Joint Committee had made a unanimous recommendation. But it is strange that that recommendation has not at all been accepted by the LIC, although it is a Joint Committee representing both parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It has not been implemented.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It should be implemented because it is a committee where both parties sit and decide the matter.

Then I come to tax collection. The Finance Ministry is responsible for tax collection. I am not talking of tax evasion now. But the tax-collecting machinery has proceeded with its work in such a manner that no one can say that collections are going up. In fact, the collections are going down. I do not know why the arrears are not effectively collected so that they may yield the revenue which we expect to have, with the result that the incidence of taxation may be somewhat small.

As regards other things, the rise in expenditure and other aspects, I have got nothing to say at this stage. But I would only say that the budget which he has prepared is out of tune with our aims and objectives. It is not a budget of a country which aims at the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. He has said that it is a pragmatic budget. But when the House has decided to establish a socialist pattern of society in India, I do not know whether the Finance Minister can decide not to present a budget which is in tune with that objective but can move in a pragmatic way.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, yesterday in the British House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his budget. I am drawing the attention of the House to that budget because, from the limited information that has come to us, we find that two revolutionary innovations have been introduced into the budget. Perhaps both these innovations are not suited to the conditions in our country, but I am drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to that budget

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because I had said on the previous occasion that it is necessary to go in for innovations in the whole technique of the budget.

The two innovations that have been introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are these. Firstly, excise duties can be varied; within certain proportions or certain percentages, they can be increased or decreased. Some flexibility has been introduced into the fiscal policy. Whether the British Parliament—the House of Commons—will agree to that flexibility or not, I do not know, but as an instrument of control and for the purposes of directing the economy, there has to be a certain flexibility in the budget. It is for the first time I find that a built-in flexibility is sought to be provided in the budgetary technique and devices.

Secondly, it is interesting to find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer there has come forward with certain proposals whereby any industrialist who is trying to stint in the use of capital or who is going to use labour in an uneconomic manner—because in England unlike India, labour is a scarce commodity—would be penalised. I had raised this point also on a previous occasion. Of course, we have to take measures which would economise capital and make full use of labour power. We are exactly at the opposite pole of the conditions that prevail in England today.

I shall try to add a little to what I said on the previous occasion on this point, but I am anxious to invite the attention of the Finance Minister to these innovations and technical changes that are being introduced by other Finance Ministers, and I hope and trust that in future we shall be receptive to this kind of suggestions and ideas.

I believe the Third Plan has already been launched, and we have started working according to it, though we have not yet finalised the Third Plan. I am neither making a grievance, nor have I any complaint that we have not yet finalised it. I hope the final Plan will come before the House in the near future, but I find there is a certain difficulty.

The difficulty is that while the Plans synchronise with our elections, which is always very welcome, the Plans do not synchronise with the census, with the result that hurriedly some of our conclusions will have to be revised in the light of the census data that is now available. And the full census data will not be available for a year more. The result will be that there will be so many loose ends, that I do not know how and when they will get tied up. It is worth while considering whether at some stage we should not have a six-year Plan, whether we cannot make one of our Plans a six-year Plan, so that in the coming decades, in the planning decades—I hope that planning will continue—we shall not have this difficulty every time the census operations are carried out, because the full advantage of the census operations will not be taken as happens in the case of the general elections also—the full advantage of the census operations will be taken only in the 1967 elections. In the case of the Plans, the full advantage perhaps will be taken only when the next Plan is drawn up. In the elections it may not matter very much perhaps, but as far as planning is concerned, this is an important desideratum, and I hope the Government will give some attention to this question also.

Whatever information the Census Commissioner has given is fragmentary so far, and it is impossible to draw any kind of firm conclusions. We all know the sharp increase in our population, but I find from the paper that has been supplied to me that even now the population projections for 1961—76 are being carried

out on certain assumptions, and I would like to know from the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister as to how why they feel that these projections can still be adhered to.

You are aware, Sir, that between 1901 and 1921 the rate of increase in our population was very small. Actually, out of three decades, in two decades the population remained almost stationary; if anything, it went down by 0·4 and 0·3 per cent. In one decade, the increase was 5·8 per cent. That means that over a period of 30 years the population had changed by only 5·1 per cent. From 1931 to 1951, the increase has been round about 11, 12 or 13 per cent. In 1931 it was 11 per cent; in 1941 it was 13·5; in 1951, it was 14. It appeared as if this was likely to be the rate of increase, and that is why all our planning was carried out on the assumption that population would be increasing at the rate of 1·2 per cent per year. We have now found out that in the last decade our population has incrased by 21·5 per cent, which means that our rate of increase is about 1·8 per cent per year.

Now it is assumed that the growth rate per year during 1961—66 will be 21·4 per cent, that is, slightly lower than what it is today; from 1966 to 1971, it will be 19 per cent; from 1971 to 1976 it will be 14·7 per cent. It means that this is the peak, this 21·49 per cent is the peak that we have reached and now the curve will be going down. The curve will be going down very slowly in the next five years, but fairly rapidly after that. I do not know the reasons that would justify us in reaching these conclusions.

My own feeling is that possibly we have reached a kind of new table land, a plateau which is much higher than what it was in the last 30 years, and probably for the next 20 to 30 years we shall be living on this table land, and we shall not be moving down.

This is a very important problem, because, if we make any mistake here, then I think all the results of the planning, or a considerable part of the results of the planning, will be lost.

It is argued that the death rate will come down. I do not know what the death rate has been between 1951 and 1961, but between 1941 and 1950 it was 27:4 per cent. During 1961—66 it is expected to be 18·2 per cent; during 1966—71 it will be 13·9 per cent; during 1971—76 it is believed it will be as low as 12:6 per cent. It is possible that the death rate will go down, though I am not so sure about it, because if the birth rate continues as it has done so far, probably the Malthusian checks may begin to operate once again, and then the death rate may go up, but let us hope and trust it will go down. What is the reason, why is it that our planning authorities believe that the birth rate will be going down? It was 39·9 per cent during 1941—50, it is 39·6 per cent today, and they believe in the next decade, during 1971—76 it will go down to 27·3 per cent—a fall in the birth rate by 12·3 per cent, or a fall of almost 33 per cent.

If we look at the increase in the population, we find that the increase has been considerable in the rural areas. The rural population has increased from 295 million to 358·58 million. The urban population has increased from 68·1 to 77·84 million. The rate of increase may be different in the rural areas and in urban areas, but the greatest increase in population still continue to be in the rural areas. Of the total increase in population, we find that almost about four-fifth has been in the rural areas. What is the reason why is it that the Planning Commission or the Government feel that it will be possible for the birth rate to come down in the rural areas? This can happen only if technological changes, rapid technological changes, are carried out in the

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rural areas, or a considerable amount of organisational effort is put in the rural areas, or far-reaching psychological changes take place in the rural areas. A number of people, all over the world, have studied this problem, and I am sure the Finance Minister is well aware that the authorities on the subject have come to the conclusion that any influence on the birth rate, ultimately, is the result of a variety of forces and a variety of factors. These forces, in the last instance, operate as psychological forces, but these psychological forces are not generated *suo moto;* these psychological forces are the result of technological, organisational and other developments.

If we look at the Plan, if we look at the purpose, if we look at the savings and investments that we are likely to put through, if we look at the effort that we are calling upon our people to make, the gearing up that we are attempting to do, I doubt very much if such technological and organisational changes will take place in the rural areas. And, I see very little effort in the country to bring about a psychological change. Family planning by itself does not take us very far. Family planning cannot be isolated from the rest of the ethos in the country. The social, economic and political ethos in the country does not at least give me the confidence that this kind of figures which have been assumed will, in fact, be realised.

14 hrs.

Here, we are in a curious situation. If we do not assume these figures, if we work on the assumption that, probably, we have reached a plateau land and we shall have a rate of increase which will be 20 or 25 per cent in the next ten, twenty years and we shall have to grapple with this problem, probably, the effort that we will be putting in will be such that will enable us to bring about a reduction in the birth rate. But, if we start on the assumption that the birth rate is going to be reduced, I think, our effort will be slckened and the result will be we will again be taken by surprise as we were taken by surprise in this census. There is an element of paradox in this; and I think, if we look into it there is no paradox.

In the perspective of planning, I think it would be worth our while to think that the odds are somewhat greater than we would like them to be. This country has kept on matching its wits and energies against heavy odds. What is needed is an effort somehow or other to rouse the country to the realisation of the odds against which we are fighting. This census has sounded the toxin. And, I do not know to what extent, in the Final Plan that will be placed before us or in the great effort that we shall be making, the sounding of the toxin will reverbrate. I find that once again we are tending to make certain easy assumptions for which I find no valid bases. These easy assumptions instead of helping us to flex our muscles even further may, perhaps, result in continuing the general climate of complacency that exists in the country. Whether such a complacency exists on the Treasury Benches or not, I have no desire to go into; but I have no doubt in my mind that on this question there is a general climate of complacency in this country. It is the responsibility of all of us in this House and, particularly, of those who have the privilege of occupying the Treasury Benches to see that this complacency is punctured.

Our friend, the Minister for Food and Agriculture, made an eloquent speech. I regret to say that I did not see in it the awareness of the effort that we will have to put in to increase our food production, from 75 million tons to 100 million tons. In the past 5 years, we increased it only

by 10 millions; we have to increase it by another 25 million tons in the coming 5 years. Whether we are gearing ourselves up to it or not, whether that kind of awareness is coming into our effort or not, I must say very frankly that I fail to discern that in that speech. Therefore, this census has opened up a dimension of urgency and that dimension of urgency has to be communicated in all the efforts that we put in in the House or outside.

I would like to move up to the next point that I have to make. And that is, the rural population has increased by about 63 millions. What do we propose to do with it? Is it that agriculture will be made so efficient? The Food and Agriculture Minister pointed out how our cost of production is high, how we produce only one-third ton per acre while we are expected to produce I ton and the rest of it. Will it mean that we shall need more and more labour or we shall need less and less labour? It was not clear from what he was saying whether he was in favour of tractorisation or against tractorisation. Whatever we do, we have got to find out ways and means of providing useful and efficient means of occupation to our agricultural labour, because it is this agricultural population that is growing up. And, if we study the break-up of figures that have been given about employment opportunities that are likely to be created in the Third Plan, it is not clear as to how much of it would be available for people in the rorall areas.

In the Draft Third Five Year Plan —I do not know what the picture will be finally employment potential is expected to be a little over 10 million jobs. The Railways or Transport and Communications, the industries and minerals, the small scale industries, education and health most of these, probably, I presume, will not provide employment opportunities to people in the rural areas. Construction may do something. Of course, forests, fisheries and allied schemes will, probably, wholly be available to people in the rural areas. Perhaps, part of trade and commerce may go to the rural areas. Bot it seems that out of these 10 million jobs, those available to the rural people may be very few. Maybe a million or 2 million. It is very difficult to have any precise distribution. The employment potential is given; but what proportion of it will be available to the rural people and to the urban people has not been worked out. If it is worked out as it has to be worked out, then the question will arise, what are we going to do? How are we going to provide more employment opportunities to people in the rural areas? The urban population has been increasing very fast and the pressure in rural areas has grown very much and is likely to grow; and that is where I find that some pioneering work needs to be done.

In the Plan, as it will be submitted to us, we are told that there will be provision for 34 pilot projects. These 34 pilot projects are of a very interesting character. The essence of the pilot projects that is what the note says consists not in the provision of supplementary works programme which will, by itself, provide only a limited amount of additional employment as in the effort to utilise fully the man-power resources of the selected areas and to reorient the working of entire development programme so as to achieve this central object. On the experience gained in these projects, this kind of activities will be extended to our parts of the country. These projects are aimed at whatever level we can achieve in towards providing full employment, selected areas.

Now, on a previous occasion I tried to point out the implication of such a policy. I am all in favour of combining these two approaches, full employment or maximisation of employment and income on the one side and maximisation of the rate of retrun on the other. We have been a somewhat negli-

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gent about the approach of maximisation of income and employment in the country. Therefore, there has been, very rightly, a considerable amount of criticism on this point. The census results have shown that we cannot afford to be negligent on this point. And I am happy that these pilot projects are being launched. But what, again, are the implications? So long as they are pilot projects, the implications may not be very great. But if the 34 projects become 100 or 300 or 500 projects, what will be the result? The result, as I tried to point out on a previous occasion, will be that you will have to put in more capital for development. The input of capital will have to go up because all improvements in the economy have to be carried out on the basis of maintaining the full employment.

The technological base on which you have to operate gets widened. Where you are pursuing the approach of a maximisation of return the entire base can be narrow, whatever its social consequencies. Purely in terms of economic operation, the base may be narrow, and therefore the capital input may be somewhat limited. The moment you seek development on the basis of full employment. We must, therefore, realise that the capital that will also be needed for the purposes of development will be greater, which means that the rate of saving will have to go on. The logic of this development drives us towards greater and more sustained and more organised and more efficient methods of functioning. I find that the whole psychological approach and that response is exactly to the contrary. That to my mind is the real dilemma of development The forces of logic of development drive us in a certain direction, while the forces which need to be tuned with them go the other way. When we talk of democratic development, the key question is, are we able to attune the psychological forces with the logic of development? That is where I think a big failure, a big gap, a terrible gap, exists today. In the various figures that I find before me, I find a reflection of the psychological gap.

The next question is that in India, capital is going to be the scarcest commodity, and unfortunately, in many of our industrial schemes in the private sector as well as in the public sector, we tend to treat capital as something which is easily available. One of the able critics from abroad, a trained economist who was in India for some time recently—Mr. I. M. D. Little—had this to say:

> "In private industry, which follows the guide of profit without the correcting bias, which planners can to some extent impose, all decisions tend to be slanted towards using too little labour, too much capital and too many imports."

There is a built-in bias towards the use of capital in this whole process of industrialisation. As in England, there seems to be today a built-in bias which seems to be developing. There, there seems to be a built-in bias developing towards using more labour than is necessary and therefore the Chancellor of the Exchequer has come forward with proposals which would make it difficult for anyone to do that. In India, there is a built-in bias in favour of using capital. I think we have got to counter it. And in countering it, I do not know whether the Government and the Planning Commission have worked out the necessary schemes and proposals. It has been suggested by some people that it may be useful for us even to use sometimes machinery which is considered to be obsolescent from the point of view of western techniques. It has been suggested that in western countries technological changes are going

on at such a rapid rate that obsolescence develops very fast. In the capital goods industry in some of these countries, sometimes there is a considerable capacity available for manufacturing certain capital goods of a technique which is no longer the most up-to-date.

Now, the question arises: in India is it necessary for us that we should use the most up-to-date techniques everywhere or whether we can be satisfied with somewhat lower and cruder techniques? I say 'cruder' in terms of the most advanced countries in the world but not cruder in our own terms. May be that these manufacturers may be willing to give us capital goods which will be quite new, but which are not of the most modern techniques. May be we may be told to get some of these plants which may from their point of view be absolete. Naturally, my national pride is hurt when I am told that I may have sometimes to use second class machines. But I am a poor man; mine is a poor country. I want to see that I equip the largest number of people with the most adequate tools that I can find. And I believe we must be prepared to have many levels and many layers of technique. I have always thought of technique as a river. It is a flood. It can flood the whole economy; it can disrupt the economy. But if the river is regulated and the river is trained, you can irrigate your economy.Therefore, like any river, like any flood control of a river this river has to be controlled through the elaboration of technological locks. At different levels you will have to apply different techniques. We have gone into it up to a point. We have said that there will be handlooms, powerlooms and automatic looms. Of course, it is not that this idea has not been worked out. It has been looked into up to a point. But I think this matter needs to be gone into much further.

There are a number of countries in the world that are deeply interested in the development of India. There are many countries in the world who now recognise the crucial position, the seminal position, that India occupies today in the world not merely in terms of its political weight but in terms of its great efforts at economic development. In her most recent book—*India and the West*—I must say that Barbara Ward has done a remarkable job. She has tried to explain our needs and our requirements to the West in a manner which I do not think anyone of us would have been able to do. She says:

> "It is, therefore, not a metaphor but sober truth to say that India's experiment of an economic growth within the framework of political freedom can be decisive for the whole future of mankind."

Her whole plea in this book is that what hapens to India in the next 10, 15, 20 or 30 years is going to decide whether the world will be a peaceful place or the world will go into a holocaust: whether we shall have a stable progress in the world or whether we shall be facing all kinds of crises. This is, in a sense, why India is today the kingpin of all progress. It was Romain Rolland who once said that India is the womb of the Gods. Well, I would say today that foreign critics, foreign observers, western observers are recognising that what happens to India is crucial. In a sense it is the womb of the future; the womb of peace, the womb of progress, the womb of prosperity for the world. But if this is the crucial position which India is occupying today, then, it is necessary for us that we work these things out. Can we not work out, with the technical experts to see in what way tools and techniques which may not be most advanced can be made available to us very cheaply? We are willing to take foodgrains from the United States. Some of my friends, our Communist friends, are deeply perturbed and hurt over it. But, as our Food Minister pointed out, and the whole House responded to him to the echo and thereby showed the appreciation

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that the country feels towards the United States for the help that is being given, not only because it enables us to maintain our price-line, it enables us to feel somewhat secure about the food position in the country, but it makes it possible for us to accelerate our pace of development. Without the assistance that is coming from the United States under the PL 480 scheme, our rate of development would be slowed down. In the same way,—it took a long time—I think it was ten years back that the FAO suggested that food surpluses of the United States could be utilised for the purposes of development—economic development—of under-developed countries. But it took ten long years to make the United States recognise this. It took ten years for India to recognise these facts. It took a great amount of effort on the part of both well-meaning Indians and well-meaning Americans to bring about this fruitful, productive match. Can we not bring about a similar fruitful matching on the use of what might be considered obsolescent techniques, what may be considered machines which may not be up-to-date? The Common Market is coming in Europe and a number of machines may be available. They may not need them. Should we not use them for five to ten years, provided we get them on lend-lease basis? Can there be some kind of lend-lease arrangement as far as these machines are concerned? Because we are desperately in need to provide tools to our people. We desparately need to raise the technological level not only at the few peaks which we have selected but at many other places.

There are a large number of small industries. Is it possible for the Government, or is it possible for some international organisation, to have some bilateral agreements between the two Governments to see that we are able to find, comparatively speaking, cheap and if need be some second-hand tools for the small industries also?

Somehow or other, we must make available to our people tools which we will not be able to manufacture ourselves today. This is the second point I would like to raise.

The third point I have to raise is, must we always take over the techniques as they have been developed in the west? Recently, the MIT was holding its centenary conference. At that conference, they came to the conclusion that something like the MIT needs to be set up in Western Europe. MIT's contribution to the technological development of the United States is known to the whole world. Can some of these people help us in finding out to what extent less capital intensive and more labour using techniques can be developed?

I find recently Udd and Uddy—two to them—have developed a process of steel-making which can use lower grade ore, cheap ore, ow quality ore and where small steel plants are possible. 1.5 lakh tons is the production capacity of these plants and a plant costs only Rs. 6 crores to set up. I am told that India is interested in it. I am very happy India is interested in it. To what extent can some of these smaller plants in steel cement or fertilisers be more useful, to what extent any kind of research is being done, to what extent are we inducing the best minds in the world to apply themselves to this—this is a matter which we should consider. Dr. Milican, in a paper which he read at the MIT conference said that the need for technicians and engineers is like a spectrum. Just as the spectrum has many colours, there are all kinds of technicians and engineers needed by the under-developed countries—the top-most, the best as well as some of the very ordinary kind. In the same way, I feel now the people are com-

mitted to the question of capital assistance. Financial aid or aid in terms of foodgrains has been committed. Where there has not been this kind of clarification and understanding is in terms of effective technical assistance. I am just trying to spell it out; I am just trying to explore an area which needs to be explored very much and I would welcome from the Planning Minister a statement as to what the ideas of the Planning Commission and the Government are on the subject.

When I was in New Zealand, I found there were a large number of small plants for fertilisers and for many other things. I am not very sure whether they were not very capital-intensive. But if we are interested in distributing our development, in seeing that the rural people somehow or other get integrated with the whole process of economic development and industrialisation, if we want to see that there are not two India—the rural India and the urban industrial India—then this whole idea of smaller plants needs to be gone into, smaller plants, if possible with cheaper techniques.

The next point I want to take up is, according to me the census figure —what is known as the population explosion—has shown that we shall have to step up our rates of saving and our investment. This census figure —the tocsin that has been sounded—is going to demand of us much greater efforts, much greater evocation of a spirit of dedication. Therefore, if this spirit of dedication is to be evoked, because without that no democratic country can plan for its prosperity and can have any kind of economic development, there should be certain ethical urges. Unless we are able to rouse somehow or other the spiritual, the ethical, the moral response of the people, it cannot be done. If that is to be roused, I believe we must take our socialism more seriously than we have.

I have been repeatedly asking; what do we propose to do about the growing economic inequalities in the country? What are we doing about fostering social mobility in this country? In what way, how are we communicating? These are intractable difficult questions. These questions are going to become more difficult in the years to come. The process of industrialisation as everybody knows, the process of economic development as is clear to everyone, brings about results making the rich richer and the poor poorer not absolutely, but relatively, between nations, between regions between sectors between classes and between individuals. This is an inexorable law.

Therefore, I have been repeadly saying that the best minds in the country must work out the ways and means of providing the countervailing forces, because if we do not introduce countervailing forces, if we do not keep on emphasising the countervailing forces, if we do not create in the country chivalry of labour and chivalry of capital, as Marshal pointed out, the only way to develop ultimately is to evoke the chivalry of labour and the chivalry of capital, if these countervailing forces are not constantly developed, the result will be that we shall be making greater and greater claims on the the people, but the people will be feeling that the results of their efforts are not helping them at all, and this will bring about not merely political difficulties, but social tension and ultimately, it will have its economic consequences.

I suggest that ten years of planning have brought us to a position where qualitative changes are necessary in our thinking and in our action. I beg of this House and I appeal to the Government to realise that the launching of the Third Plan is not a routine matter. The launching of the Third Plan demands a qualitative change in our approach, in our appreciation, in our understanding and efforts. If that qualitative change cannot be brought about, then I say we shall not succeed. Not only that. Those who are in

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power today may be able to tide over the situation for sometime. But we shall be allowing the foundation to cave in. I do not want that to happen. I know that my friends who are sitting opposite, two old friends whom I have known for 30 years and for whom I have personal affection and respect, do not want that to happen.

But may I suggest that somehow or other, we seem to think that the only path that we can follow is the path we have been following in the past years. I suggest that that path leads not to security and to prosperity, but to difficulties and dangers. Therefore, I would like on this occasion, before the Third Plan is officially launched, that at least one big effort is made by this House and by this country to see that we are able to evoke the qualitative response.

Socialism has a functional role to play Socialism is not ideological at all. Equality, mobility, etc. are not ideological concepts. There are functional and they alone will make it possible for us to enlist popular interest. I hope our rich industrialists and capitalists will not misunderstand us when we say that. We want their co-operation. We are happy that they have been putting in so much of effort, energy and imagination to build up the country. But their effort, energy, imagination and contribution will be meaningful only to the extent they understand that this has to be done in a certain context, because without that context, they will find that the whole fabric will break down.

Therefore, socialism today has a functional role to play. I do not know to what extent in the Third Plan this functional aspect, this overwhelming, over-urging, this inescapable functional aspect of socialism is being realised. Egalitarianism is not an ideal to be aimed at ultimately. I do not mind how little engalitarian we are after 30 years of development. But at this hour, egalitarianism is one of the ways, it is a lubricant that will make the machinery move forward. Otherwise, the machinery will keep on creaking. Let us try that lubricant. Our tears, our sweat and, above all, this moral lubricant that we can provide—these are the only things that will make it possible for this machinery to move forward and not to creak and not to break down.

There is one more point I would like to mention. My hon. friend, the Minister of Food and Agriculture rightly pointed out that we are not competitive. I think this whole problem of export is very important. Our capacity to get any foreign assistance or raise any foreign loan is completely tied up with our ability to increase our exports. In the next five years, if our exports do not go up, I am afraid our capacity to create further assistance will be reduced very much. Statistically the whole question has been worked out by various people. Only recently, the economic editor of the *Observer*, Mr. Shonfield, was here. In his very interesting book, which I am sure the Planning Commission and the Minister have seen, he has tried to make out what the impact of all this will be if our exports do not go up. If our exports have to go up, again, it is not merely a question of the price of our production which is very important but also the willingness of the people to export. Not merely the exporters, not merely the producers, but the country as a whole must be prepared to see that export comes first. Have we been able to create this feeling in the country that the primacy must belong to export? Even in such a rich country like the United States of America, President Kennedy in his Inaugural Address said: "Ask not what America can do for you; tell me what you can do for America". I think in India today it is even more important. No one can ask what India can do for him. "What can I do for India?" has got to come if the Third Plan is to have any meaning. This feeling that export must come first over everything else is in a sense the key wheel of our development.

From that point of view, of course the cost structure is very important. I have raised this point with the Planning Minister on a previous occasion —the question of plant utilisation, the question of varying rates of profits. I drew his attention the other day to the fact that in the jute industry, for instance, in one factory the profits are Rs. 5000 per loom while in another factory the profits are only Rs. 1000 per loom even when the machinery is more or less of the same kind. I am told, the reasons are, in one of the factories there is a very fine, very competent group of research men, men who are applying all their mind to research. Research is very important. You cannot reduce the cost of production unless you have an efficient management, unless you have the research teams. How much is being spent on research today? What are we doing in the field of research? No development is possible unless research occupies a crucial position. What are we doing in our industries to foster research? How much effort are we making at the policy level as well as functional level to see that these variations—Rs. 5000 to Rs. 1000 —are not there? These variations exist in agriculture also. In agriculture, for instance, sugarcane production in western U.P. is much greater than in Eastern U.P. Why is that so? Again, the matter is organisational. They are very small units. They cannot be brought together—2 acres, 1½ and so on. There is a limit beyond which you cannot produce unless you are able to bring them together in some kind of a co-operative fold. There is an urgency in Eastern U.P. today that either they move towards co-operative life or they perish. Western U.P. can afford to be somewhat indifferent towards co-operative movement, but for Eastern U.P. it is their life, their life blood. It can survive only through co-operation or it must perish. But that does not happen because we are unable to communicate to the people that these organisational changes are imperatives, and that we can ignore them only at our peril.

These discrepanices arise partly from lack of psychological understanding; and they arise partly because of unevenness of management. Unevenness can be ironed out up to a point. But all that requires a great amount of research, concentration, public education and dedicated efforts. The reason why some of the totalitarian countries find it possible to move forward rapidly is that they are able to achieve all this. As a democratic country, I believe, we have got to show we can do it. If in the world today there is so much desire to help us, it is because we are the first great country in the world that is making this experiment. We have only ten years in which to succeed, and in these ten years, an incandescence of understanding has to be created, and my distress is that when we are launching the Third Plan which is qualitatively different from the previous Plan, that incandescence of understanding has not been brought to bear in this House or outside. I do not know if my words carry any weight. What little weight they have, I hope and trust that they will enable this House, and through the House the country, to discover that incandescence of understanding without which our efforts will not prove very useful.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it would be only a cynic who would not recognise and appreciate the great progress that this country has made during the last ten years in the field of agriculture, in the field of industry as also in the field of education. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture today gave us an illuminating account how in spite of the phenomenal rise in our population, in spite of unplanned and unexpected rise in population, our agricultural production has outstripped this growth in population. The other day, the hon. Minister for Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah gave a glowing account of the growth of industry. And, we also know of the progress we have

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made in the field of education particularly on the technical side.

While we recognise all this, the challenging question which stares us in the face is whether this prosperity which has come to the country, this rise in the national income that has come to the country has filtered down to the masses down below or whether it has been absorbed by this spongy layers at the highest level. This question was asked last time, but the hon. Prime Minister or the Planning Minister or the Planning Commission could not give a very satisfactory answer to this House. They stated here on the floor of this House that an enquiry will be made and the whole matter will be probed and gone into.

A question was posed as to whether the impact of our taxation has been such that it has fallen heavily on the poor class and our middle class, whether the rich has not grown richer and whether the poor has not gone poorer or he stays where he was. I should like to know now whether that enquiry has been completed, whether that probe has been made; if so, where do we stand? I am not only interested to know the post-mortem of the whole situation. I should like to know also what lessons we have to learn from this enquiry and what correctives we are going to apply in these matters.

I should also like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister for Finance as well as the hon. Minister for Planning, to the question of the middle class in the income group of Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. I should like to know whether they have given a serious thought to this matter, whether they can ignore the problems and the seething discontent in this particular sector of the population. The educated middle class, I feel, is seething with discontent. Say, whether that discontent is justified or not? A young man after passing intermediate science can at best become an engineer or a medical man after seven years of study for getting the M.B.B.S. degree. They used to start on Rs. 250 in 1930. In think even today they are starting on a salary of Rs. 250. While the value of the rupee has fallen from 100 per cent to 25 per cent, it does not mean more than four annas, it does not purchase anything more than that. How do we meet this sector's grievances—whether their grievances are fully justified or not? This is a question which must be answered to the satisfaction of the country?

I will pose a still more fundamental question. I just asked a question a few days back on the floor of this House. I would rather like to read that question for the benefit of the House. It reads:

"Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap in economic strength and development between backward areas and relatively better off areas in the country has widened during the Second plan;

(b) whether it will be very much widened further during the Third Plan; and

(c) whether any correctives have been thought of?"

Certain policy statements have been made on the floor of the House and they have been reiterated. The answer to my question was;

"(a), (b) & (c). The matter is under study."

If this matter is under study, I should like to know how they have prepared the Third Plan. I think this should have been taken into consideration in preparing the Third Plan. If this matter is under study even in regard to parts (a) and (b) of the question, that is, as to what happened during the First and Second Plans, I do not know what they have been doing dur-

ing the course of the First and Second Plans. I hope the hon. Minister will understand that it will lead us nowwhere and the irresistible conclusion is that even fundamental policy statements are made which are meaningless. They are not even seriously made. Government is not serious about them. If the Government is really serious about this, it should have been able to tell the country how the Second Plan has proceeded and how it has formulated and framed the Third Plan, bearing that in mind I have been trying to understand this from the various committees which I have attended. I have tried to go and argue this matter with the Planning Commission.

I have before me a comparative statement of the power generation during the First and Second Plans and what is going to be achieved during the Third Plan. I think it is very correct to say that the progress of the country can very easily be measured by the generation and consumption of power. Our Prime Minister has stated that panchayats plus electricity means progress and prosperity. The Vice-President has repeated it more than once. It is a statement which can hardly be questioned. But what is the position regarding power generation? I shall give you the figures regarding power generation during Third Plan. Andhra 320 mw; Assam 152 mw; Bihar 770 mw; Gujerat 355 mw; Kerala 384 mw; Madhya Pradesh 534 mw; Madras 505 mw; Maharashtra 810 mw; Mysore 682 mw; Orissa 347 mw; Punjab 514 mw and Rajasthan 272 mw. I think Rajasthan is at the lowest rung of the ladder. For UP the figure is 793 mw and West Bengal 748 mw. I have not compared Rajasthan or Orissa with Bombay or with UP. I know we have to take into account the population, area etc. But let us take comparable figures, the figures of those States which are far ahead of us in the matter of power generation both in the First and Second Plan periods. What happens during the Third Plan? There will be considerable increase in the generation of power in all the States except with the solitary exception of Rajasthan. Rajasthan remains at the lowest bottom, whether you take power generation, *per capita* consumption, or per area consumption, whatever criteria you adopt. Now, we could have generated more power. So, I do not see any reason why the demands of Rajasthan in the matter of power generation should not be fulfilled.

In Rajasthan you are going to cover only 500 villages whereas in other places you have already covered 3,000 to 5,000 villages. I would not name places, but there are States where you have covered 13,000 villages. If we have made a plan to cover 2,000 villages, we could have certainly given a better load to Rajasthan. Because of this the greatest discontent has been generated in Rajasthan. If the hon. Minister for Planning and the Finance Minister will look into the proceedings of the Rajasthan Assembly during the last two days when they were discussing the Plan, the whole Assembly was complaining all the time and, as a matter of fact, the Chief Minister had no answer to give. They were complaining only regarding the poor allocations for power.

We in Rajasthan have gone ahead in panchayats, and we have taken the lead. That is what we could have done in the matter of power also. I think this would be a great source of frustration and discontent because you have not been able to provide them and satisfy them with their requirements of power. I do not say that those States which are better developed should be stagnated. But, definitely, it is our policy to see that we make allocations in such a way that the gulf between the two kinds of States is bridged and is lessened. I do not want them to stagnate but the pace of development in the other areas will have to be accelerated. If you do not do that, it is the Planning Commission and the Central Government which would be responsible for creating regional feelings in this

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country. I therefore, think that this matter should receive the earnest attention of the Government.

Then I will come to my second point, namely, about public sector. I would like to know whether you have worked out a programme showing the break-up of the Rs. 440 crores which we have mentioned in the Plan about the resources. So much is said about the public sector. I stand very strongly for the public sector, because I consider it expedient in the interest of the development of this country. Public sector is absolutely inevitable and It is, as a matter of fact, the public sector which has been feeding the private sector. The growth of the private sector would have been absolutely impossible if the public sector, more particularly in the field of steel and power generation, had not taken the steps which have been taken by it.

But when we are talking of the public sector, we are definitely going to have adequate returns from the public sector. It is not something new that I am suggesting; it has already been referred to in certain speeches, certain periodicals and certain articles and they have stated that the public sector should make profits. It is absolutely clear that the public sector must give a proper dividend to the exchequer, to be ploughed back into the economy of the country. It was stated, while the private businessmen were discussing about the development of the country, that even in England the public sector was giving only 5 per cent return, while the private sector was giving a return of 15 per cent. I think they are comparing the imcomparables. But certainly I do not see any reason why the public sector should not be so streamlined and should not be put in such a gear that it gives us a return of 10 per cent. We do want the public sector to give a minimum of 10 per cent to this country. And it is not only because of the monopolistic tendencies of the public sector that it should be able to give a return of 10 per cent, but we want an efficient public sector where the cost of production is lower enough and the administration is run in such an efficient manner that it gives us a net return of 10 per cent. It is not my argument on the floor of the House which will lend strength to the public sector as its inherent strength and ability to work economically and in an efficient manner.

Now that we are ploughing so much money, so much of our resources, in the public sector, it is very necessary that we are told on the floor of this House how the public sector enterprises are going to be run. We have been putting questions in this House and this question has been before the Cabinet all the time. We do not know the policy regarding the board of management. Even in the *New Times* I saw a very illuminating article on the 7th of April. This question has been posed even in England. How are you going to manage the board of directors in the public sector? What is going to be the structure of the public sector? What is going to be the relationship between the public sector and the private sector? Would we be able to draw the real talent to manage the public sector? I do not want the public sector enterprises to degenerate into autocratic kingdom of retired officials. That will not be permitted by this House. When we give support to the public sector, we mean a public sector run on sound lines giving a return of 10 per cent to the country to be ploughed back into the resources.

As said earlier, why should private sector unnecessarily raise a scare? Nobody has gained more than the private sector from this development of the public sector. I wish to warn the hon. Member to guard against a real danger which has developed. It has come to my notice. What is happening now? Every State including my own State, Rajasthan, is anxious to attract the private in-

dustry in the States. They are offering incentives. I am not keen to see that every businessman and industrialist should be drawn in the vortex of Rajasthan. It is necessary that there is an even development and that no unnecesary incentives or unhealthy incentives are given. I understand that power which we are generating in the public sector is being given to the private industry at an abnormally low rate and at an uneconomic rate. We must work out the details of the private sector's working. What is the cost of production there and whether the rate at which power is being given to them at three pice, two pice or two pies is justified or not? It is time that we did that.

Some days back I asked the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power an important question, namely, have you a power policy in this country. We have got a policy statement in respect of the industries. We have not been able to persuade our hon. friend to tell this House as to what the power policy is and what your policy is towards the rural areas, towards the small-scale industry and towards agriculture in giving power to them. This matter must be clarified during the Third Five-Year Plan. I do wish them to take this into consideration.

We pay all the lip sympathy to the small-scale industry. We pay all the lip sympathy to agriculture. But have we done anything in this particular respect, that is, in making power available to the small-scale industry and to agriculture at a reasonable rate? This is my definite grievance, namely, that we have not done so so far. Even the small subsidy which was given to the small-scale industry bringing down the rate of distribution to one and a half annas has not been carried out in most parts of the country, while to the large-scale industry you are giving power at one-fourth, one-fifth or one-sixth of this rate. Is that justified? I ask this question. I do not wish to say that cheap power should not be made available to the large-scale industry. It is necessary. It is expedient for the growth and development of the large-scale industry that at a proper rate power should be made available to it. But this matter must be examined. I do hope that the hon. Minister will get the information from the various States as to at what rate power is being made available to the large-scale industry in the various places, whether it is reasonable or not and whether there is any exploitation of the power sector.

I will pass on to another point and that is about administration, with very deep regret I submit that we have unfortunately reconciled ourselves to third-class standards. Everyone feels डिले, ऐसी तो होता ही। ब्राइवरी, थोड़ा बहुत तो वह चलती ही है। ऐसा तो होता ही आया है। यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। It is really heartbreaking. We must declare a war against this inefficiency and these third-class standards in this country. If this country is going to be a first-class country, this sort of reconciliation with third-class standards in public administration will never be tolerated. Administration is the pivotal thing. The whole success of the Plan hinges on the efficiency of the administration and we must see that our hon. Ministers are abler than our Secretaries. I know there are a few hon. Ministers who rule the Ministries, but in certain other Ministries, the Ministries are ruled by the Secretaries. We must have hon. Ministers who rule the Ministries and who govern the Ministries, who give an initiative and who inspire, who are far more efficient and who can ride the horses. That is very essential. We must see that this is brought about.

Another thing which worries me and on which I would like the hon. Ministers of Planning and Finance to throw some light is about our small savings and borrowings. Now that 5 per cent is being paid as interest on deposits and the money in the country is available at no less than 10 per cent or 12 per cent, how in the midst of

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and under the compulsion of these circumstances do we expect to fulfil our Plan targets regarding our small savings and our borrowings? I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on it.

Then I do not like to touch upon something which might unnecessarily irritate the hon. Minister of Finance who believes so much in prohibition. I am as good an abstainer as he is.

Shri Morarji Desai: I may say, Sir, that I am not irritated by whatever he says. Why should I be irritated?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am glad that he is not irritated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps that want of prohibition irritates.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would only request that he may not be irritated by my reply.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will not be irritated in the least and I will have no chance to show that irritation even if I have any.

Like him, I am myself a teetotaller, not only myself but the whole of my family is and not only since this generation but for the last three generations in spite of my being a Mathur and my birth right to drink. The first place where we expected the best success of prohibition was Bombay State. I learnt only the other day from no less a person than the top Police man in Bombay State that every day he is challenging 300 persons under the Prohibition Act. It is a fact which can always be verified. Now if he can detect 300 persons every day and put them on trial, there must be, according to my mean administrative ability, at least another 700 who escape detection. In the Bombay city alone we have got this colossal crime under prohibiton and our big administrative machinery employed all the time on it. There is a big industry flourishing in many a hearth and home. Certain similar instances were given to us by the representatives of various States. We must work out our administrative ability to enforce this legislation and these policy decisions before we put them into practice. That is all that I would like to say because in spite of so many years of working the situation remains as it is. As against it, I suggested to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to leave aside the entire country and at least to introduce for some time prohibition in the services. See that you make it a disqualification for anybody to enter in Government service. See that nobody who is addicted to drinking will be qualified to sit for an examination and will be qualified to enter into service. See that nobody who takes to it will be permitted to stay in the service. If you do that, I think you will be rendering a much greater service. I do not know what steps this Government which is so serious and earnest about it, have taken. Here not much of the finances are involved. If prohibition is to be introduced it is my firm conviction that you must have a firm administrative machinery, number one. You must have people who believe in prohibiton in the administrative for implementing it—that is number two. I ask this square question: have the persons who are implementing this policy in the administrative machinery got faith in this? I know the hon. Minister for Finance is very keen on it. But has the administrative machinery which is there to implement it his faith and have you evolved proper machinery to give effect to it?

15 hrs.

Sir, if prohibition is to succeed you have to go whole hog with it. Let it be introduced in the entire country. But you have not provided one single pie in the plan allocation, which again indicates that neither the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister nor the States mean to take any step in this direction in the next Five Year

Plan. Fifty crores of rupees per annum would be the amount which would be lost by way of revenue if prohibition is introduced in the entire country. The hon. the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister who are so ken should be able to provide Rs. 50 crores. But they have not provided a single pie. Nor have the States made any provision. I hope he would explain what administrative machinery they have got, what are their functions and what difficulties they are experiencing in giving effect to it even in a limited manner.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दस साल के अर्से में अब वह समय आ गया है जब इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया जाना चाहिए कि मुल्क में प्लानिंग के जरिये से कितनी प्रगति हुई है । बजट के दौरान में भिन्न भिन्न मिनिस्ट्रीज की रिपोर्ट्स देखने को मिलीं । जहां तक कल-कारखानों का ताल्लुक है, वहां तक तो बहुत तरक्की हुई है । इस के अतिरिक्त यूनिवर्सिटीज स्थापित की गईं और कालेज खोले गये और जिन चीजों के बारे में यह ख्याल भी नहीं हो सकता था कि वे मुल्क में पैदा होंगी, वे अब मुल्क में पैदा होने लगी हैं । लेकिन इस बारे में एक दूसरा दृष्टिकोण भी है और वह यह है कि इन सब कामों से सोसायटी के किस सैक्शन को फ़ायदा हुआ । इस प्रगति का पूरा पूरा फ़ायदा इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस ने उठाया है और यह स्वाभाविक भी है । उन के पास पैसा भी था और नो-हाऊ भी था और गवर्नमेंट से उन को काफ़ी सहायता मिली—पैसे की भी सहायता मिली और दूसरी तरह की सहायता भी मिली । तो उन्होंने इस का पूरा पूरा फ़ायदा उठाया । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ अगर आप देखें, तो कुछ ऐसे सेक्शन्ज हैं, जिन का ट्रेड से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और जो इंडस्ट्री में भी नहीं हैं, उन की हालत खराब हुई है । मेरा मतलब यह नहीं कि प्लानिंग के कारण उन की हालत खराब हुई है, लेकिन प्लानिंग के जरिये से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ीं और उस वजह से उन के लिये निर्वाह करना मुश्किल हो गया ।

अन-एम्प्लायमेंट में भी काफ़ी इजाफ़ा हुआ, शहरों में भी और देहातों में भी । आज ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि कोई बी० ए० या एम० ए० भी हो, लेकिन वह १०० रुपये महीने के रोजगार के लिये भटकता फिरता है । जो आदमी सर्विसिज में हैं, वे बड़ी मुश्किल से अपना गुजारा कर पाते हैं और करप्शन भी इस कारण बढ़ा है । आज देहात में काफ़ी आदमी बेरोजगार हैं । इस देश में छः करोड़ के करीब फ़ैमिलीज ऐसी हैं, जो देहात की रहने वाली हैं और उन में से ७५ फ़ीसदी के करीब ऐसी हैं, जिन के पास भूमि नहीं है या पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है । वे बड़ी मुश्किल से अपना निर्वाह कर पाते हैं । इतनी उपज उन की नहीं है कि वे उस से अपनी आर्थिक दशा को संवारें ।

शहरों की आबादी १८ फ़ीसदी है और बाकी देहात की है लेकिन जितने भी कल-कारखाने बने, उन सब का फ़ायदा हुआ ज्यादातर शहरों के रहने वालों को, उन लोगों को, जो कि इंडस्ट्रीज में थे । देहातों के रहने वालों को इस प्लान से क्या फ़ायदा हुआ है ? उन के पास भूमि भी नहीं है और विद्या भी नहीं है । जो तरीका है, जो प्लानों की हालत है, अगर उस को उसी तरह से चलने दिया जाये और वे लोग शहरों में आ कर कल-कारखानों में मजदूरी करें, तो इस से मुझे देश का भला होता नजर नहीं आता । देश में जो बड़े कल-कारखाने हैं, उन के लिये बहुत कैपिटल चाहिए और लेबर के एम्पलायमेंट की इतनी कैपेसिटी उन में नहीं है । गांधीजी ने इस बारे में एक तरीका रखा था और वह चाहते थे कि रूरल एरियाज को सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्ट बनाया जाये और वहां एक दूसरे तरीके के धन्धे जारी किये जायें । लेकिन आज तो उन की ऐसी हालत है कि न उन को कोई दस्तकारी ही आती है और न उन के पास

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

पैसा है । जब तक कोई डेफ़िनेट छोटे छोटे प्लान उन के लिये नहीं बनाये जाते, जिस से हर देहात वाले की हालत सुधरे और वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो, तब तक इस देश को प्लानिंग से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता है । आज ग्रामीण जनता की आमदनी ९९ रुपये सालाना के करीब है । अगर एक थोड़े से सैक्शन को फ़ायदा पहुंचे और इतना बड़ा सैक्शन ऐसा रहे, जिस को उस से कोई फ़ायदा न पहुंचे, तो यह तरक्की कोई ठीक तरक्की नहीं होगी और न इस से मुल्क का बैलेंस्ड डेवेलपमेंट होगा ।

जहां तक हमारे प्लानिंग का सम्बन्ध है, उस में यह देखने में आया है कि भिन्न भिन्न चीज़ों के बारे में सही अन्दाज़ा पता नहीं चलता है । जो हमारे आंकड़े हैं, वे बड़े डिफ़ेक्टिव हैं । एस्टीमेटस कमेटी में फूड प्राडक्शन के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेज़ेन्टेटिव से पूछा गया कि इस देश में भिन्न भिन्न अन्न की कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितनी यहां की पैदावार है । उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो यह बतला सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के गोदाम से कितना आफ़-टेक है । उन्होंने कहा कि कितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है और कितनी हमारी पैदावार है, इस का हम कोई अन्दाज़ा नहीं बता सकते हैं । जब यह हालत है, तो प्लानिंग किस तरह से ठीक हो सकता है ? डा० लोकनाथन ने भी कहा है कि इस बात के सही आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितनी इस देश की पैदावार है और कितनी ज़रूरत है और इस बारे में हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं । जब तक सही आंकड़े न हों, तब तक कोई अन्दाज़ा ठीक तौर से नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ।

आज मुल्क में गल्ले के बारे में आबो-हवा अच्छी है और वह इस कारण है कि एक लम्बे अर्से के लिये, चार साल के लिये, काफ़ी मात्रा में , १७ मिलियन टन गल्ले का, गेहूं और चावल का, इन्तज़ाम बाहर से किया गया है । लेकिन पिछले पांच साल के तजर्बे से यह बात निकलती है कि चार मिलियन टन की कमी तो साधारण तया एक ही साल में हो जाती है । पिछले साल चार मिलियन टन की कमी हुई । यही नहीं, इस देश में ऐसे साल गुज़रे हैं, जिन में आठ मिलियन टन्ज़ की कमी हुई । आज जितनी तरक्की मालूम पड़ती है, वह इस लिये है कि बारिश ठीक समय पर हुई और प्लानिंग से भी वृद्धि हुई । लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि जब हम प्लान करते हैं, तो जितना उसका खर्चा है, उसको कम दिखलाते हैं और उस की जितनी उपज है, उस को ज्यादा दिखलाते हैं । मेरे पास सूरतगढ़ के फ़ार्म के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट है । मैं ने देखा कि जितनी उपज का अनुमान दिखाया गया , वह उपज किसी साल में पूरी नहीं हुई । १९५६–५७ में ६०,००० मन गल्ले की उपज का अनुमान दिखाया गया और वास्तव में उपज हुई २०,७९० मन । १९५७–५८ में उपज का अंदाजा दिखाया गया २,०४,८९६ मन और पैदा हुआ १८,०८५. । १९५८–५९ में देखते हैं २,३५,२७१ का अंदाजा पैदा हुआ १,४७,१२९ १९५९–६० में अंदाजा है ४,३०,४३५ और पैदा हुंआ २,११,४९७ । ठीक यही हालत चारे की भी है । पानी के बारे में जितना उन्होंने अंदाज़ा लगाया था उस से पानी भी बहुत कम मिला है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो खर्चा आपने किया और उसको करने के बाद जो आमदनी का अंदाज़ा आपने लगाया था, वह आमदनी नहीं हुई । खर्चा तो पूरा हो गया लेकिन आमदनी कम हुई । यही हालत जिस किसी भी चीज़ को आप देखें . उस में भी पायेंगे । अभी कल ही स्टील प्लांटस की बात चीत चल रही थी, उस पर डिबेट चल रही थी । जितना तखमीना था उस से ज्यादा खर्चा किया गया । मेरा नुक्ते-नजर यह नहीं है और मैं नहीं

समझता कि रुपया वेस्ट हो रहा है । लेकिन आप के रिसोर्सिस कम हैं और जो आपको बाहर से मांगना पड़ रहा है । इस लिए जब तक आप ठीक से तखमीना नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक आपका प्लान कामयाब नहीं हो सकता । मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि हर चीज के बारे में मैं आपको बता सकूं । लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो आपको जनरल टेंडेंसी देखने को यह मिलेगी कि जिस वक्त प्लान किया जाता है उस वक्त तो खर्चा कम दिखाया जाता है और आमदनी ज्यादा दिखाई जाती है लेकिन बाद में जो रिजल्ट निकलता है वह बिल्कुल ही उलटा निकलता है । खर्चा ज्यादा होता है और आमदनी कम होती है । इस तरह से प्लानिंग कर के आप ठीक नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं ।

सवाल आ जाता है इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का । जितने भी आपके प्लान बने हैं, वे बड़ी मेहनत के साथ बने हैं और कई लोगों से परामर्श कर के उन को बनाया गया है । पार्लियामेंट ने भी उस को मंजूर किया है । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में कितनी प्रगति हो रही है । एक तरफ अगर हम प्राइवेट-कंसर्न को देखें और फिर दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक कंसर्न को देखें और दोनों के उत्पादन का मुकाबला करें तो पता चलेगा कि जो नतीजे हैं वे भिन्न भिन्न निकल रहे हैं । बात बहुत छोटी है लेकिन उसे मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं । मेरे जिले में खंडसारी की कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्री लगी । इस को लगे तीन चार साल हो गए । आज तक एक पैसा भी डिविडेंड के तौर पर तक्सीम नहीं किया गया है । इस को सरकारी आदमी चलाते हैं; पब्लिक का कोई आदमी नहीं चलाता है । वही इसको मैनेज कर रहे हैं । खंडसारी के जो प्राइवेट कारखाने हैं, उन में कोई भी ऐसा आपको नहीं दिखाई पड़ेगा जिस ने ३०,००० से ५०,००० रुपये साल का मुनाफा न कमाया हो ।

मेरे ही जिले में गवर्नमेंट ने एक फार्म हासिल किया है, सीड प्रोडक्शन के लिए । जिन जमींदारों से उस को हासिल किया गया है उन को उस फ़ार्म से जो मुनाफा होता था, उस का तीन चौथाई भी आज इस से सरकार को नहीं हो रहा है, उतना भी नहीं हो रहा है । आज जो दुनिया में एक हवा है, अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में हिन्दुस्तान की मदद करने की और वे देश हर तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की सहायता करना चाहते हैं । सहायता वे इस दृष्टिकोण से देना चाहते हैं कि डिमाक्रेटिक बेसिस पर एक नया तजुर्बा यहां हो रहा है और देखा जा रहा है कि किस तरह से हम अपना विकास करते हैं, किस तरह से इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करते हैं, किस तरह से लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाते हैं । यदि यह तजुर्बा कामयाब हो गया तो डिमोक्रसी की यह विजय होगी । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक जो भी स्कीम हम बनायें, उस का पूरी तरह से इम्पलमेंटेशन न करें, जो सहायता भी हमें मिलती है, उस का पूरा लाभ न उठायें, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है और हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि परिणाम क्या निकलेगा । ह्यूमन फैक्टर भी एक है जिस पर हम को विचार करना है । हर चीज का प्लानिंग है, इन्सान का प्लानिंग यहां पर नहीं है, इन्सान की कैपेसिटी नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है । जिस वक्त तक यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि इम्प्लेमेन्टेशन ठीक तरह से हो रहा है उस वक्त तक कोई कामयाबी इस प्लान के अन्दर नहीं हो सकती है ।

तालीम के विषय को ही आप ले लीजिये । पिछले दस सालों के अन्दर बहुत से तजुर्बे किये गये हैं, बहुत सी स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं ।

[श्री सुमन प्रसाद]

लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तालीम का जो अंग था, वही ढंग चल रहा है। कल यहां पर रुड़पुर यूनिवर्सिटी की बातचीत चल रही थी और कहा गया था कि वहां विद्यार्थी हल अपने हाथ से चलायेंगे और उन को प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी। ये बहुत अच्छी चीज है, मुबारिक चीज है। लेकिन कितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज ऐसी हैं जिन में से निकल कर लोग किसी छोटे छोटे धंधे में लगते हैं, कोई इंडस्ट्री खोलते हैं या कोई और इस तरह का काम करते हैं। जितने भी आर्ट्स और साइंस कालेज हैं उन सब में टेंडेंसी यह है कि किसी तरह से डिग्री हासिल कर ली जाये ताकि नौकरी मिल सके। डिग्री की वैल्यू यह है कि उन को नौकरी दिलाने में वह सहायक होती है। जिस वक्त तक यह मैंटेलिटी रहेगी, यह जहनियत रहेगी, उस वक्त तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। यह जो जहनियत है, इस में ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी उन नौजवानों की नहीं है जो यूनिवर्सिटीज या कालेजिज में पढ़ते हैं। एक बार प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की जबान से निकला था कि हमें ओवरसियर चाहियें। उस के बाद जगह जगह इतने ओवरसियर कालेज खुल गये हैं कि कोई हिसाब ही नहीं। य० पी० के वैस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तो हर जिले में एक एक ओवरसियर कालिज खुल गया है। ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी बहुत खुल गये हैं। लोगों ने पांच पांच और छः छः सौ रुपये एक साल में पेशगी दिये और उसी रुपये से ये सब खुल गये हैं। और चल रहे हैं। मैं यह सब इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि एक भावना लोगों के अन्दर है कि उन को किसी किस्म की ट्रेनिंग मिले जिस को पा कर उन में काम करने की शक्ति आये और उन को रोजगार मिले। लेकिन आज तक जितनी इमदाद मिलती है, वह सब उस सैक्शन को नहीं मिलती है जिस सैक्शन को मिलनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप का ध्यान इस ओर भ जाये।

इस गिरे हुए और पिछड़े हुए मुल्क में जहां पर कि अगर फसल अच्छी हो गई तो लोगों को दो वक्त खाना मिल गया और अगर खराब हो गई तो एक वक्त लोग भूखों मरने लग जाते हैं, यह जरूरी है कि ऐसा प्लानिंग किया जाये जिस में हर सैक्शन प्रोवाइडिड हो, कुछ न कुछ काम वह करे, किसी न किसी काम को करने की योग्यता उस के अन्दर आये।

खादी को ले लीजिये। गांधी जी ने इस स्कीम को सन् १९२० में चलाया। उस वक्त जो मुल्क में कांग्रेस में शरीक हुए उन को काफी मोटी खादी पहनने को मिलती थी, लेकिन दस बरस में उस में कितनी प्रगति हुई। लेकिन खादी एक मिल से कम्पिटीशन नहीं कर सकती। अगर खादी को जीवित रखना है और इस किस्म के छोटे धंधों को खोलना है तो आप को उस के लिये कुछ खास स्टैप लेने होंगे जिस से कि उन को सहायता मिले। मसलन खादी को लीजिये। तो कुछ चीजें जैसे बैड शीट्स हैं, धोती है या स्टैंडर्ड साइज का कपड़ा या कमीजों का कपड़ा है उस को मिलें न पैदा करें। उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दीजिये। मिल दूसरा अच्छे किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार करें जो कि एक्सपोर्ट हो सके। आप ऐसा करेंगे तो खादी की तरक्की होगी। इसी तरह से और भी छोटे धंधों की तरक्की हो सकती है।

मुझे एक मरतबा मेरठ डिवीजन में स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज के सिलसिले में जाने का मौका मिला। मैं ने देखा कि वहां छोटे उद्योगों में खादी ग्रामोद्योग के सिवा और कोई चीज नहीं थी जिस में ग्रामीण जनता लग सके।

आज कल लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर कम हो रही है। मेरा मतलब पर कैपिटा इनकम से नहीं है। उस में तो आप ये एक औसत निकाल लिया है। मेरा मतलब है कि अगर एक साधारण गांव के रहने वाले या शहर के रहने वाले या फिक्सड इनकम वाले,

की परचेसिंग कैपेसिटी नहीं बढ़ेगी के यह हालत होगी कि माल आप के पास मौजद है लेकिन उस के लिये बाजार नहीं है, उस के खरीदने वाले नहीं हैं। तो आप का प्लानिंग तभी कामयाब होगा जब आप वीकर सैक्शन की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारें, नहीं तो आप का प्लानिंग सक्सेसफुल होने वाला नहीं है।

एक बात और भी है, वह यह कि आप कर्जा बेशुमार ले रहे हैं। आप बाहर से यह कर्जा ले रहे है मैं समझता हूं कि कर्जा लेना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। अगर एक आदमी कारखाना चलाना चाहता है और उस के पास पूंजी नहीं होती तो वह दूसरी जगह से रुपया लेता है बशर्ते कि उस के पास इतनी कैपेसिटी हो कि वह उस पूंजी से कुछ बचा भी सके। आज आप के सामने समस्या एक्सपोर्ट की है। एक्सपोर्ट आप ज्यादा कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो तीसरी योजना के लिये आपने १५०० करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट का लक्ष्य रखा है। हम इतना एक्सपोर्ट कर पायेंगे या नहीं यह दूसरा सवाल है। यह निर्भर करता है इनपुट और आउटपुट रेशयो पर और हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी पर। अगर हम इकानामिकली चीजों को तैयार सकें तभी हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं।

आज हालत यह है कि शुगर के मामले में चिन्ता हो रही है। वह चिन्ता यह है कि हमारा शुगर का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है। शुगर की तरह से ही हम और इंडस्ट्रीज को भी लें। हम अपनी चीजों को कम्पिटीटिव प्राइस पर दूसरे मुल्कों को नहीं भेज सकते। आज यूरोप में कामन मार्केट का सवाल है। हम अपनी चीजें कैसे बाहर भेज सकते हैं। और अगर हम अपनी चीजें बाहर नहीं भेज सकेंगे तो जो रुपया हम ने उधार लिया है उस की अदायगी का क्या सिलसिला होगा। तो इस में फिर एफीशिएंसी का सवाल आ जाता हैं। जितनी भी पब्लिक सैक्टर की चीजें हैं, उन में रिटर्न की ओर प्रयाप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिये।

श्री सुमन प्रसाद : जो आदमी प्राइवेट कनसर्न खोलता है उस के सामने हमेशा यह बात रहती है कि इस में इतनी पूंजी लगी है, उस पूंजी का उस को रिटर्न मिलना चाहिये। रात दिन वह इस चिन्ता में रहता है। लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर से में यह बात नहीं है। और पब्लिक सैक्टर संचालन में जो देशभक्ति दिखायी देनी चाहिये वह अभी नहीं दिखायी देतीं। पबलिक सैक्टर में भी अगर यह चिन्ता रहे कि इतना पैसा लगा है हम को इतना रिटर्न होना चाहिये, और इस बात की हर साल जांच की जाये और जो रिपोर्टें आती हैं उन में यह दिया जाये कि जो इस सैक्टर में पैसा लगा है उस पर हम को इतना रिटर्न मिला, तो हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ेगी और तब हम कम्पिटीटिव प्राइस पर अपनी चीजों को बाहर भेज सकेंगे और तभी हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज इकट्ठे हो सकेंगे और हमारी सैल्फ जैनेरेटिंग इकानमी हो सकेगी और यह देश तरक्की करता रहेगा। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जहां कल कारखाने के द्वारा देश का इकानामिक कैपेसिटी बढ़ायी जाये, आमदनी बढ़ाई जाये वहां इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये कि उस आमदनी का उचित वितरण हो और कहीं इनईक्वालिटी न रहे।

अन्त में जो आप ने मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये आप का शुकरगुजार हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ मैं ने दिया कुछ आप ने अपने आप ले लिया।

श्री भ० दी० मिश्र (केसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता के बाद देश का निर्माण करने के लिये प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना चलायी गयीं। और इन योजनाओं के जरिये देश की दरिद्रता, देश को निरक्षरता और देश का जो अस्वास्थ्य है, जो तन्दुरुस्ती की कमी है उस को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया।

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

देश के निर्माण के सिलसिले में हम को यह विचार करना होगा कि जनता का ७५ प्रतिशत तो देहातों में रहता है और २५ प्रतिशत शहरों में । इस लिये सब से पहले निर्माण कर्ताओं को यह सोचना होगा कि जबतक ७५ प्रतिशत की अवस्था का सुधार हम नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक वास्तव में पूरी तरह से देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता । इन ७५ प्रतिशत की अवस्था क्या है उस के सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने बजट के प्रायः सभी अनुदान पेश हो चुके हैं और उन से हम को मालूम होता है कि देश में सभी दिशाओं में कुछ न कुछ उन्नति हुई है । परन्तु वह उन्नति कहां हुई है, किस के पास है, उस से कौन बढ़ा है, इस पर जब कि हम गोर करते हैं । हम समझते हैं कि इस उन्नति का प्रभाव यह कहना तो गलत होगा कि उन ७५ प्रतिशत पर कुछ भी नहीं पड़ा, लेकिन उन पर जो प्रभाव पड़ा है वह प्रायः नगण्य है ।

हमारी योजनाओं में बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, हमें अन्नोत्पादन बढ़ाना है और अन्नोत्पादन के लिये हम ने बहुत से भी साधन भी बताये हैं जैसे सिचाई का प्रयोग करना, अच्छे बीज देना और खाद देना जिस से कि हम उन्नति कर सकें । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि रिपोर्ट में तो आप ने काफी खाद भी तैयार की है और पानी भी ज्यादा देने की चेष्टा की है और उन्नत बीच भी देने का प्रयत्न किया है । लेकिन जहां तक उन्नत बीज देने का सवाल है आप अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर देखें कि उस की क्या अवस्था है । आज भी अच्छा बीज सवाई पर दिया जाता है जैसा कि पहले दिया जाता था । इस को देखते हुए हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप ने किसान का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया है ।

कहा जाता है कि किसान के साधनों को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा की जायेगी । इन साधनों में तकावी का भी नाम आता है । अगर किसी किसान के पास बैल नहीं होते तो उस को तकावी दी जाती है । लेकिन तकावी के लिये वही दकियानूसी नियम मौजूद हैं । अगर आज किसान तकावी के लिये दरख्वास्त देता है तो सम्भवतः उस को आठ या नौ महीने के बाद रकम मिलती है । उस का उदाहरण कल हमारे एक मित्र ने दिया, मैं उस को दुहराना नहीं चाहता । उस रकम को देने के लिये पहले कानूनगो की रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती है, फिर पटवारी की रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती है और फिर तहसील की रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती है । और किसान को मिलते मिलते वह रकम आधी या तिहाई रह जाती है और बहुत देर से मिलती है और वह उस को खा पी कर खत्म कर देता है और वह उस से कोई किसानी का साधन उपलब्ध नहीं करता । अभी तक वही पुराना कायदा बना हुआ है उस में कोई संशोधन नहीं हुआ है । आप उस को तकावी कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये देते हैं तो फिर आप तहसील और कानूनगो से क्या पूछते हैं ? आप केवल यही पूछते हैं कि वह खेती करता है या नहीं और लगान देता है या नहीं । यह आप उस के पास जो रसीद है उस से देख कर जान सकते हैं और उस को देख कर उस को रुपया दे सकते हैं । लेकिन जो कायदा है उस से रुपया उस के पास आते आते घिसता जाता है और आधा रह जाता है । अगर उस को वक्त से रुपया मिल जाये तो उस को सही मानों में फायदा हो सकता है । लेकिन उस दिशा में भी हम ने कुछ नहीं किया है । अब हम जो किसान को पानी दे रहे हैं तो उस पानी पर हम ने सारा हिसाब लगाया हुआ है कि कितने पुर्जे घिसते हैं, कितना आपरेटर पर खर्च होता है और कितना मशीन पर खर्च होता है और वह सारा हिसाब लगा कर हम किसान को पानी सप्लाई करते हैं । जब ऐसी हालत हो तो मैं कैसे समझ सकता हूं कि आप किसान की ऐसी सहायता करते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि किसान अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाये । आज किसान

के पास अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के वास्ते साधन सुलभ नहीं हैं और आप जो साधन उन को देते भी हैं तो उसी पुराने तरीके पर देते हैं अर्थात् उस से ड्योढ़ा वसूल किया जायेगा या सवाया वसूल किया जायेगा। इस तरीके से हमारे किसानों की पदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है ?

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे देश ने साक्षरता की दिशा में कुछ उन्नति की है और कुछ शिक्षा का प्रसार हामारे यहां हो चला है लेकिन आप को यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि सब से पहली आवश्यकता इस देश की खाने और कपड़े की है और महात्मा जी ने भी यही कहा था कि देश की सब से पहली आवश्यकता खुराक और कपड़ा है। मुझे यह दुख के साथ स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि अन्न और वस्त्र के सम्बन्ध में हम अभी भी परावलम्बी हैं।

अभी अभी इस सदन में हमारे खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री महोदय अपने मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर हुई बहस का उत्तर दे चुके हैं और स्वयं खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् १९५९–६० में १९५८–५९ की अपेक्षा कम खाद्य उत्पादन हुआ है। जहां सन् ५८–५९ में ७५५ लाख टन खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ वहां ५०–६० में ७१८ लाख टन अनाज पैदा हुआ। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय ने बाहर से देशों से गल्ला मंगाने का जो समझौता किया और उस गल्ले को भंडार में सुरक्षित रखने की जो व्यवस्था की है वह एक सराहनीय बात है। ऐसा होने से जो हमारे देश में महाजनों और बड़े किसानों में अनाज को जमा करने और होर्डिंग करने की एक मनोवृत्ति चला करती थी और अनाज जमा वह इस नीयत से करते थे कि गरानी आने पर वह उस का फायदा उठा येंगे, इस अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी की मनोवृत्ति की इस से रोकथाम हुई और उस की वजह से देश में जो एक बेचनी और हलचल पदा हो गई थी उसमें जरूर कुछ कमी आ गई है लेकिन अभी भी हम खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से स्वावलम्बी नहीं बन सके हैं। मैं अगर यह कहूं कि हमारी पैदावार का बढ़ना या न बढ़ना आम तौर पर ऋतु की अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता पर निर्भर करता है तो कुछ गलत न होगा। देखने में यह आता है कि अगर ऋतु अनुकूल मिला है तो हमारी पैदावार अवश्य बढ़ गई है लेकिन जब कभी ऋतु ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया है और बाढ़ या सूखे का प्रकोप हुआ है तो हमारी पैदावार गिर गई है। मैं यह चीज आप के दिये हुए आंकड़ों के आधार पर कह रहा हूं।

हमारी जो योजनायें चल रही हैं उन की प्रगति कैसी है किस दिशा की ओर है उस के बारे में भी हमें और आप को देखने और तौल करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री छजराज सिंह : इन्हों ने तो गौर करना बन्द कर दिया है आप ही कुछ कीजिये ?

श्री भ० दी० मिश्र: मैं समझता हू कि आप बेकारी दूर करने में लगे हुए हैं तब भी उस की वही हालत है जैसे कि पहले थी और उस की आप के वचन से ही पुष्टि हो जाती है।

इस देश की आबादी का ७५ प्रतिशत जो कि खेतीबाड़ी पर निर्भर करता है, उन किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिये हम ने जो सुविधायें दी हैं, हमें यह देखने की आवश्यकता है कि उन का सही सही प्रयोग होता भी है या नहीं। इस के बारे में भी हमें देख रेख करने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसी अवस्था में जो दो प्रकार की योजनायें हैं, एक उद्योग और वाणिज्य की जिस का कि अधिकतर सम्बन्ध शहरों से है और दूसरी अन्नोत्पादन की, जिस का कि सम्बन्ध देहातों से है, इन दोनों में जहां तक शहरों का सम्बन्ध है वास्तव में हमारे यहां कुछ उद्योग धंधे बढ़ हैं और उन उद्योग धंधों की वजह से कुछ उन की आमदनी भी बढ़ी है। उस आय का अधिकतर हिस्सा उन लोगों के पास गया है जो कि शहरों में रहते हैं लेकिन हमारा वह देहाती तबका जो कि अभी भी भूखा और नंगा है उस के लिये पर्याप्त

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

रूप में हम कोई चीज नहीं कर सके हैं ।

जहां तक देश में गल्ले और कपड़े की समस्या का सवाल है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मोटे से मोटा कपड़ा और मोटे से मोटा जो अन्न हो वह आप पर्याप्त मात्रा में और सही मूल्य पर देश में देने की योजना बनायें । और जितना भी फाइन अच्छे से अच्छा कपड़ा आप तैयार करते हैं या बढ़िया से बढ़िया चावल अथवा गेहूं, आप जहां भी चाहें उस को भेज सकते हैं । लेकिन अगर आप हमें नंगा और भूखा रख कर इस देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं या देश में खुशहाली लाना चाहते हैं तो सम्भवत: वह हमारा स्वप्न विफल हो जायेगा ।

जहां तक शासन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वास्तव में हमारी अदालतें काफी बढ़ ग ी हैं । उन के अधिकार भी काफी बढ़ गये हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि अभी भी एक गरीब के लिये न्याय मिलना करीब करीब असम्भव सा बना हुआ है । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि उस चीज का हल हम ने निकाला और हमारी सरकार ने निकाला । उस ने गांव सभाओं की स्थापना की, पंचायतों की स्थापना की और उन पंचायतों के जरिये जितना भी साधारण मामले होते हैं उन को बगैर किसी खर्चे के तय करने की चेष्टा की लेकिन आज उन पर भी यह छाप पड़ी है अगर कोई गरीब जा कर उन के यहां दावा करता है एक बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ कि फलां आदमी की भैंस ने मेरे खेत में चरा और जब मैं ने उस को हांका तो उस आदमी ने मुझे मारा तो अब पंचायत वाले भी उस गरीब किसान से कहते हैं कि इस के सबूत में वह गवाही पेश करे । अब वह बेचारा गरीब किसान उस बड़े आदमी के मुकाबले में गांव में कोई गवाह नहीं पाता है और अन्ततोगत्वा होता यह कि है एक आध पेशी पड़ने पर उस का दावा खारिज हो जाता है । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उन पंचायतों की ट्रेनिंग इस आधार पर करें कि यह जो शहरों में अदालतों में गवाही पेश करने की पुरानी प्रथा चलती थी और गवाहियों के आधार पर अदालत अपना फैसला देती हैं, इन पंचायतों में वह पुरानी गवाहियों की प्रथा न चले । पंचायत तो इस आधार पर स्थापित की गयी थीं कि वह मौके पर मौजूद रहती हैं और उन को सब चीजों की सही सही जानकारी प्राप्त रहती है और उस के आधार पर वह अपना निर्णय दे सकती हैं । अब उस गरीब किसान को उस बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ शहादत मिलना कठिन है और अगर वह गवाहियों की प्रथा पंचायतों में भी चलेगी तो उस के साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि पंचायतों को निजी इनक्वायरी करने के बाद अपना फैसला दे देना चाहिये और तभी वास्तव में उस गरीब किसान को इन्साफ मिल सकता है और उस का उपकार हो सकता है ।

हमारे यहां कोआपरेटिव्स की बात बहुत कुछ चल चुकी है । सीलिंग की भी योजना चली लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में साल साल भर और दो दो साल पहले से अच्छे तरीके से उनकी घोषणा तो हो जाती है लेकिन क्रियात्मक रूप में कुछ नहीं होता है और मैं समझता हूं कि सीलिंग जिस वक्त आप करेंगे तो आप के हाथ में निल आयेगा हमारी सीलिंग कोआपरेटिव्स का भी वही हाल है । योजनायें हमारी अच्छी से अच्छी होती हैं लेकिन इन योजनाओं को ठीक से कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हमारा अधिक से अधिक ध्यान होना चाहिये । आफिशियल (सरकारी) और नान आफशियल (गैर सरकारी) दोनों ओर से इस के ऊपर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और तभी हम इन योजनाओं से वास्तव में लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि हम ने और आप ने देश में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात और संविधान में यह व्यवस्था हो जाने के बाद भी कि इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होगी उस को होना ही चाहिये, यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आज भी उस का एक क्षेत्र

ऐसा है जो कि यह कहता है कि नहीं साहब अंग्रेजी भाषा होनी चाहिये हिन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये। हम ने अपनी वेष-भूषा को भी अपनाना शुरू नहीं किया है और न ही सरकार ने यहां के रहने वालों को अपनी वेश-भूषा अपनाने के लिये बाध्य किया है। अगर हमारे यहां डैमोक्रेसी है जनतन्त्र है और यदि यहां की जलवायु के कारण चार, पांच, छः कपड़े पहने की जरूरत नहीं है, तो कोई वजह मालूम नहीं होती कि यहां पर कम खर्च वाली वेश-भूषा को न अपनाया जाये, जिस से इस देश के लोगों को लाभ पहुंच सके।

हमारे गांवों में काम करने के लिये ग्राम सेवक और ग्राम सेविकायें भेजी जाती हैं, जिन की क्वालिफिकेशन (योग्यता) होती है बी० ए० या० एम० ए०। एक ग्राम सेविका बहन गांव में गई। वह छोटी लड़की थी। कहने लगी यहां तो बिजली नहीं है, मैं यहां कैसे रहूंगी। मैं ने कहा कि तुम यहां ग्राम सेविका नियुक्त हो कर आई हो, देहातों में तो कहीं कहीं ढिबरी भी जलती हुई नहीं मिलेगी और तुम बिजली का स्वप्न देखती हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आप को कहना था कि आप को बिजली साथ ले कर आना चाहिये था।

श्री भ०दी० मिश्र: मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे शासन और अधिकारियों का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिये कि हमारी योजनाओं की शक्ल और स्वरूप इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये कि जिन से देहात का विकास हो और इस देश की जनसंख्या का ७५ भाग, देहातों में रहने वाले किसान, सुखी और समृद्ध हों, जिस से हमारे देश को वास्तविक अर्थों में सुखी, उन्नत और सम्पन्न कहा का जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात का अधिक से अधिक प्रयत्न किया जाये कि हम सब लोग मिल जुल कर देश के विकास और उन्नति के लिये काम करें। हमारे बहुत से भाई कहते हैं कि यह काम सरकार का है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के बनाने में उन का भी उतना ही हिस्सा होना चाहिये, जितना कि सरकार का है, हमारा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: हम ज्यादा काम करते हैं:

श्री भ० दि० मिश्र: वे जितना करते हैं, मैं जानता हूं।

हम समझते हैं कि जिन बातों के विषय में मत भेद है, उन को परस्पर विचार विमर्श से सुलझाया जाये और इस देश के सब गण्मान्य सज्जन तथा इस सदन के सब माननीय सदस्य, और देश के सब लोग पूरा पूरा सहयोग कर के देश को आगे बढ़ायें।

वास्तव में जब तक किसानों की अवस्था ऊंची नहीं हो सकेगी, जब तक उन को भरपेट खाना और पर्याप्त कपड़ा नहीं दिया जा सकेगा, जब तक उन को साक्षर नहीं बनाया जा सकेगा, उन का स्वास्थ्य नहीं बनाया जा सकेगा, तब तक देश सम्पन्न और समृद्ध नहीं कहा जा सकेगा।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampure): It is common knowledge that this year the Finance Minister has cast his taxation net wide and it has impinged very heavily on big and small alike so far as the excise duties are concerned. In contemplating the somewhat steam-roller fashion in which these taxes have been conceived, I often wondered whether there is no section in his Ministry which undertakes a study of the incidence of these taxes. Otherwise, I fail to understand how such taxes which bear very heavily on smaller units of production come to be imposed.

We are informed in the course of the report of the Ministry of Finance that attached to the Department of Economic Affairs, there is a Tax Research Unit. We are told that the work of that unit comprises in the compilation and study of data on taxation both at the Centre and in the States and an examination of the problems in the

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field of taxation such as incidence and economic effects of taxes. But I fail to understand what kind of research this Tax Research Unit undertakes, whether it undertakes research after a tax is imposed or it also does some kind of research before a tax is imposed. Otherwise, I do not understand how the incidence of such taxes is not taken into consideration so far as small units are concerned.

I have here a sheaf of papers which I shall not have the time to refer to. But I am sure that the hon. Minister or at least his Deputies have those papers with them. I shall only refer to one or two things as cases in instance. We all know that one of the taxes imposed is that on copper and copper alloys. There are very big copper rolling establishments; there are also small copper rolling estabments which collect scrap from different sources and engage themselves in re-rolling them and making ornaments and utensils which are used by very poor people. The people who engage in this trade are poor and the people who purchase these things are also generally very poor. But nobody in the Ministry, nobody particularly in the Tax Research Unit, seems to have taken note of the fact that such units do exist in the copper and copper alloys trade.

Or take, for instance, the excise duty that has been imposed upon radio and wireless sets. Here also, I may just inform the hon. Minister that there are not only very big establishments, assembly plants, started by firms like Philips and Murphy and other big foreign radio manufacturers, and by big indigenous manufacturers as well. This industry is carried on even by very semall producers. When I went to my own district town recently, some three or four people came to me. Each of them was running a small shop or factory engaged in manufacturing wireless or radio sets. I went to see one of these assembly factories on which the excise department has served a notice requiring them a file up all sorts of forms. They related their difficulties to me. One unit was located in a room 10 ft. by 12 ft. There was one *mistry* who does all the work himself. He purchases parts from Calcutta, brings them there and assembles them. The only luxury he indulges in is that he has the set in his own name. He makes and reconditions 20 sets a year. This man hardly manufactures or assembles two sets a month. When he gets some order or when some purchaser comes to him, according to the new rules that have been made, he has to run first to the State Bank to deposit the *ad valorem* tax that has been imposed. Then he has to run another three miles to the local excise duty department and get a gate pass so that he can sell the set. The 'gate pass' is with reference to that small shop which is his factory and everything. He has to get that gate pass and then he will be able to sell his goods. Nobody seems to have taken into consideration the difficulties caused to these very small people by taxes of this kind.

The hon. Finance Minister held out a hope when he replied to the general discussion on the Budget, by saying:

> "In order to ensure that when a small family works on its own without any use of power or assistance of hired labour, it is not put to hardship, steps have been taken to exempt their production from duty, and this policy will be continued."

But up to this day I do not know, at least these people do not know, what kind of steps have been taken, and whether they will be at all exempt at least from the filling up of all sorts of forms, keeping all sorts of accounts, and running to two or three places to get a permit before selling even a small set. I do not know whether any exemption has ben given to them. That is not yet known. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will take the difficulties of these small people into consideration.

There are about 20 other cases which I can cite to show how these different taxes impinge. I have all these papers in my hands, but I would not go into all the details. The general point that I want to make out is that before such taxes are imposed, somebody should also go into the details and take into consideration how the burden of the tax impinges on different strata of the productive units, how it hurts the small man and what relief should be given. These things should be done beforehand, before imposing the tax and not afterwards, because by that time much misechief may have been done.

Then, I come to another aspect of the Ministry, the Department of Economic Affairs. That relates to the organisation of the Internal Finance Division. This Internal Finance Division deals with all matters connected with currency, coinage, banking, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India. Then there are a number of financial institutions catering to the needs of corporate private sector which it supervises. It looks to the administration of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, the State Finance Corporation Acts, the Securities Contracts Act etc. So that, apart from banking and currency, this department has the general control and supervision of capital issues, control of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation etc.—*i.e* , the entire financial side of our national economy, and particularly those institutions which cater to the financial needs of the private sector and industry, commerce and trade. These are all under the control of this division of the Department of Economic Affairs. But I fail to understand why the Department of Company Law Administration was shifted from this Ministry altogether and put under the Commerce and Industry Ministry, because it only means bifurcation of general control.

I understand that it is the policy of Government that the want to keep a general supervisory control on the development of the Corporate private sector, new equity issues and all related things. But, so far as capital issues are concerned, this is done by this Ministry; then, so far as general supervision under the Company Law and prevention of malpractices is concerned that, however, is done by the Company Law Administration under the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Then there is the Development Wing of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and also the allied financial institution, the National Industrial Development Corporation. These two things have been taken out of the control of the Finance Ministry and put under another Ministry. I think in the interests of better control of the corporate sector, of our business and Industry, and particularly in the interest of the general supervision and control that the Government wants to exercise over the corporate sector, all these departments should be brought under one Ministry, and should be put in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs. There is no sense in keeping these departments apart.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): At one time, the Minister did not like the Secretary. Long ago.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Whatever may be the reason.

Shri C. D. Pande: Not now, five years ago.

15·57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I think those five years have elapsed, and now perhaps the present Finance Minister will have no dislike of the Secretary, or, if necessary, the Secretary may be changed, but in the interests of better supervision and control of the corporate sector of our industries, all these departments and all the allied financial institutions

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which cater to their needs should be brought under the control of one Ministry, so that control can be centralised and planned, so that one Ministry may not just undo the work done by the other Ministry, so that the different Ministries do not work at cross purposes.

Then I would come to another aspect. That also relates to the Department of Economic Affairs. That is regarding our banking and credit control policy. It is common knowledge that apart from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India, banking in general is in the private sector, and it so happens that concentration of bank capital and industrial capital has become so pronounced that it is common knowledge that almost all the leading business houses which we in common parlance call the big business and industrial houses, have, each one of them, their own bank. I need not mention names. I mean no offence to anybody, but here it is the inexorable law of economic concentration that is working, and it is quite natural and normal that every business house or industrial house should come to have its own financial institution. But the trouble arises from the fact that the concentration of economic power that has resulted from this is becoming very difficult even for the Ministry or the Reserve Bank, the central bank of the country, or the State Bank to control.

Now, I may refer here to one of the statements that was made by the Governor of the Reserve Bank some time back, when he told a Delhi audience as under:

> "One of the structural features of Indian banking is the concentration of power which, in some cases, is enormous in relation to the capital actually employed."

This is quite natural.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has had 20 minutes already.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir, I am finishing. This control over unlimited financial resources and such concentration of power which it implies naturally hampers effective credit control.

16 hrs.

I would only finish by referring to one figure. Not only have the advances in regard to the industrial operations of these banks expanded phenomenally in recent years, but there is a significant figure given in the report of the Reserve Bank that in October, 1959, in respect of the Scheduled Banks' advances to commerce—it is a very wide term and and a euphemistic term—amounted to Rs. 376·6 crores. And the Reserve Bank Reports says that it would appear to have been more than warranted by requirement of trade and might have been partly used for carrying excess inventories in certain lines. This means that these banks actually advanced money for very undesirable type of speculation. Unless this thing is checked and some effective control is exercised by the Reserve Bank, the central bank of the country, over operations of this kind and over this sort of concentration of economic power in the hands of the private sector, I think, it would spell ruin for the economic development of the country.

श्री चांडक (छिन्दवाड़ा) : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं अपने अर्थ मन्त्री जी को इसलिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो इस साल बजट हमारे सामने रखा है उसमें बजट प्रोसीज्योर और एकाउण्ट को बहुत सिम्पलीफाई करके रखा है। पहले बजट को समझना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता था लेकिन इस बार जो सुधार किया गया है उससे वह आसानी से समझ में आ जाता है। यद्यपि उतना सुधार नहीं हुआ है जितना होना चाहिये था लेकिन फिर भी बहुत सुधार हुआ है और समझने में आसानी हो गयी है। इसके

लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं और वे इसके लिये सबके बधाई के पात्र हैं।

आज दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को समाप्त करने के बाद जब हम तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं तो यह बजट हमारे सामने आया है। दो साल पहले ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गयी थी कि हम सोचते थे कि हम अपनी द्वितीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को किस प्रकार पूरा करेंगे। इसके लिये साधन जुटाने में हमारे अर्थ मन्त्री जी ने बड़ा परिश्रम किया और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के मार्ग में जो कठिनाई थी उसको दूर कर दिया और आज हम यदि इन दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का गणित निकालें तो हम देखते हैं कि उद्योग और कृषि दोनों क्षेत्रों में सारे देश में उन्नति हुई है। सीमेंट, लेड़ा, शकर आदि हर चीज का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और इसी तरह से खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

अभी कुछ समय पहले इसी हाउस में फूड और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड चल रही थी। उस समय अन्न की वर्तमान अवस्था पर सन्तोष प्रकट किया गया इसके पहले अन्न की समस्या वित्त मन्त्रालय के लिये भी एक बड़ा सिरदर्द बनी हुई थी और बार बार अन्न की कमी की बात सुनायी पड़ती थी जिससे मालूम होता था कि लोग भूखों मरने वाले हैं और अन्न की बहुत कमी है। लेकिन हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर ने बताया है कि अब अन्न की स्थिति सम्भल गयी है कुछ तो उस अन्न के कारण जो बाहर से पी० एल० ४८० के अधीन मंगाया गया है, कुछ निसर्ग ने हमारी मदद की है और कुछ हमारी योजनाओं का फल है कि इस साल फसल अच्छी हुई है। इसलिये अन्न की स्थिति देश में अच्छी है और जो बाहर से अन्न आया है उससे हमने बफर स्टाक बना लिया है। तो आज अन्न के मामले में स्टेबिल स्थिति दिखायी देती है और इस कारण जो अर्थ मन्त्री जी को एक बड़ा सिर दर्द था वह कम हुआ है और इसके लिये फूड मन्त्री और अर्थ मन्त्री दोनों बधाई के पात्र हैं।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कल और आज बहुत से मित्रों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि आज जो हमको सेल्फ सेफीशेंसी या स्फारसिटी की कमी दिखायी देती है इसका यह परिणाम न हो कि हम अपने देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में शिथिल हो जाएं और निश्चिन्त हो जाएं और हमारे प्रयत्नों में ढिलायी आ जाए। इस बारे में बहुत से मित्रों ने वार्निंग दी है और मैं भी यही कहूंगा कि अगर हमारा अन्न का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक नहीं बढ़ा तो हम यह नहीं कह सकेंगे कि हमारी तृतीय योजना सफल हुई।

खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से प्रयत्न जरूर हो रहे हैं। मैंने गतवर्ष अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि हमको छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की ओर तथा छोटे ग्रामीण उद्योगों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और वही मैं इस वर्ष भी कहना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि आपने बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं बनायी हैं और कृषि के क्षेत्र की ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि चाहे सिंचाई की दृष्टि से लीजिए, चाहे परिवार की दृष्टि से लीजिए, चाहे क्रेडिट की दृष्टि से लीजिए, पहली योजना में बहुत अधिक ध्यान कृषि की ओर नहीं दिया गया। दूसरी योजना में इस ओर कुछ ध्यान दिया गया। यह बात सही है आपने बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं बनायी हैं लेकिन आपको अन्त में इस बात को मानना पड़ा कि छोटी योजनाओं से जल्दी फायदा मिल सकता है और उस फायदे को लोगों तक जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचाया जा सकता है। खेती का उत्पादन तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकता है जब तक कि पानी न हो, अच्छा बीज न हो, भरपूर खाद न हो और बिजली न हो। यह सब चीजें एक साथ आवश्यक हैं और यह नहीं होंगी तो खेती का उत्पादन

[श्री चांडक]

जिस परिमाण में हम चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पायेगा । आज हमारे अन्न मन्त्री जी ने बहुत कुछ उसका वर्णन किया और दूसरे मुल्कों के आंकड़े वगैरह उन्होंने पेश किये । यह बात सही है कि इस मुल्क में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, पर एकड़ पैदावार अधिक की जा सकती है बशर्ते कि किसानों को वह तमाम आवश्यक साधन जुटाने का आप प्रयत्न करें । अब इससे तो इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि उनको आवश्यक साधन जुटाने की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये और जिस परिमाण में देना चाहिये वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

दो रोज पहले यहां पर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम्स की चर्चा चल रही थी और उनके सम्बन्ध में बहुत लोगों ने सरकार को बधाई भी दी । काम चल रहा है यह बात सही है लेकिन जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है काम जितना और जिस परिमाण में होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ है । यह बात सच है कि सोशल वेलफेयर की तौर पर कुछ सड़कें स्कूल, खेल कूद के साधन, दवाखाने आदि बने हैं और कुछ वेलफेयर का काम हुआ है । लेकिन खेती के उत्पादन की ओर जो आप ने ध्यान रक्खा था कि हम इस योजना के जरिए रूरल इंडिया का अर्थात देहातों का नक्शा बदल देंगे, उसका चित्र बदल देंगे और उनका दिमाग प्लान माइण्डेड बना देंगे, उस दिशा में हमें जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी वह कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकी है । हम उस दिशा में जो करना चाहते थे वह नहीं कर सके हैं ।

इस योजना के जरिये जो खाद्य उत्पादन की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है वैसे देखा जाय तो वास्तव में उसमें इन्वीकेटिंग काफी हुई हैं । यह जो छोटे छोटे काम हुए हैं मेरे खयाल में इतना काम तो यह रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स भी कर सकते थे । इसके लिये एक बहुत बड़े संगठन की अलग से आवश्यकता थी ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं । लेकिन इसके लिये एक अलग से व्यापक संगठन कायम किया गया लेकिन परिणाम वही रहा कि खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया । इसी तरह से उसका असर हुआ । एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियों ने मिल कर कुछ काम किया है और कुछ हो रहा है । मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना को हमें सफल बनाना है ।

खाद्य मन्त्री ने आज अपने जवाबी भाषण में ठीक ही कहा है कि यह एग्रीकल्चर सब कल्चर्स की मां है और जननी है और यह एग्रीकल्चर सब साइंसों की साइंस है । जब ऐसी चीज है तो खेती और कृषक की ओर सबसे अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । आप देहातों में चल कर देखिए कि वहां पर क्या हालत है ? यह ठीक है कि हमारी पैदावार में कुछ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इससे क्या किसानों में खुशहाली आई है ? अगर आप इसके बारे में सही जानकारी लेना चाहते हैं तोयहां से चल कर देहातों में देखिए मैं तो देहातों में घूमता हूं और काम करता हूं और मैं पाता हूं कि आज भी सैकड़ों मकान पहले की हालत में पड़े हुए हैं, कुछ शायद सौ में एक आध मकान अच्छे बन गये हैं बाकी सबके सब वैसे ही पुरानी हालत में पड़े हुए हैं । आज भी गांवों में हमारे किसान लोग उसी तरह खाते पीते और रहते हैं हां थोड़ा सा उनकी रुचि में जरूर परिवर्तन हुआ है लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वास्तव में उनमें कोई बड़ी तबदीली आई है । हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमने देहातों का नक्शा बदल दिया है और हमने कृषक और मजदूर लोग जो कि देहातों में रहते हैं उनकी हालत को बदल दिया है । यह चीज अच्छी तरह समझ ली जानी चाहिये कि हमारी जनसंख्या का ७५ या ७८ प्रतिशत जो कि देहातों में बसता है और जिनका कि मुख्य उद्यम कृषि है, जब तक उनकी हालत में सुधार नहीं होगा, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं

सुधरेगी तब तक हमारा जो इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक सोसाइटी कायम करने का ध्येय है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा । हमें इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि किस तरह से उनकी आमदनी बढ़े और कृषि में तरक्की हो इस लिये आपको छोटे छोटे जो इरिगेशन के प्रोजैक्ट्स बढ़ाने चाहियें, लिफ्टइरीगेशन को बढ़ाना चाहिये उनकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये । आपको बिजली पावर देहातों में पहुंचानी चाहिये । और बिजली उसी भाव से खेती के लिये मिलनी चाहिये जिस भाव से उद्योगों को दी जाती है ।

आपको उनके वास्ते चीप क्रेडिट की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । किस तरीके से उनको आवश्यक सामग्री खाद वगैरह सस्ते मूल्य पर मिले इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है । खाद के बारे में पिछले वर्ष की जो आपकी फीगर्स हैं उनसे यह अनुमान लगता है कि हमारी खाद और फर्टिलाइजर्स की जितनी डिमाण्ड है उसका ४५ परसेंट शायद हम पूरा कर सकेंगे । जब हम कहते हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स के बगैर कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है और हमारे यहां तो फर्टिलाइजर्स की कमी है । अब अगर आपको अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो हर एक प्रदेश में आपको एक एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी कायम करनी चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक खाद और पानी का उत्तम प्रबन्ध न किया जायगा हमारी खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती है । अब आज के हालात में किसान फर्टिलाइजर्स ले भी नहीं सकता और खरीद भी नहीं सकता क्योंकि वे बहुत महंगे हैं । अब मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सल्फेट औफ एमोनिया जो दूसरे देशों से २३५ रुपया पर टन आती है वह किसान को ३८० रुपये पर टन के हिसाब से दी जाती है । यूरिया जो दूसरे देशों से ५४० रुपये पर टन आती है उसको हम किसानों को ७४० पये पर टन के हिसाब से देते हैं । एमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट जो कि दूसरे देशों से २७५ रुपये पर टन आती है उसको हम किसानों को ४५० पये पर टन के हिसाब से देते हैं । कैलशियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट जो कि दूसरे देशों से २२५ पये टन आती है उसको हम किसानों को ३६० रुपये पर टन देते हैं । इन फीगर्स से आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी डिस्पेरेटी है और कितनी महंगी खाद हम अपने किसानों को देते हैं? मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनस्टर साहब इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें ।

मैंने अभी कहा कि चीप क्रेडिट की समस्या भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है । मैं देखता हूं टर्म औपरेशन फण्ड जो कायम हुआ है उसमें रिजर्व बैंक अपने मुनाफे में से केवल १० करोड़ रुपया इस वर्ष देने वाला है और उस फण्ड में इस तरह ४० करोड़ रुपया हो जायगा । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि एग्रीकलचर जो कि सबसे बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है और जबकि आधी से ज्यादा नेशनल इनकम खेती से मिलती है तो इस छोटे से फंड से आप कैसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह अपने मकसद में कामयाब होगा ? आप यह ६०० या ७०० करोड़ रुपया जो कि इस पी० एल० ४८० से मिलने वाला है उसको आप इस फण्ड में क्यों नहीं देते ? आप इस फण्ड के दायरे को व्यापक बनायें और इसे ज्यादा मजबूत और साउंड बनायें ताकि किसानों को वास्तव में चीप क्रेडिट की सुविधा मिल सके । अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि यह आपका रिजर्व बैंक वैसे तो एक परसेंट या डेढ़ परसेंट पर रुपया देता है लेकिन किसानों को १० या १२ परसेंट पर रुपया मिलता है । किसानों को रुपया देने के बारे में यह इस तरह का डिस्क्रिमनेशन क्यों किया जाता है ? आपको इस चीज को और अन्तर को मिटाना चाहिये । यह बड़ी जरूरी बात है कि किसानों को चीप क्रेडिट मिले और और उनको समय पर मिले और जरूरत के अनुसार मिले । इस की आपको

[श्री चांडक]

व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

एक साहब बोल रहे थे । उन्होंने बतलाया कि तकावी की दरख्वास्तें दी जाती हैं और उसके ६ या ८ महीने के बाद कहीं जाकर उनको रुपया मिलता है । तकावी उनको मिलती है लेकिन जिस परिमाण में और जिस काम के लिये उनको तकावी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है और मिलती भी है तो समय पर नहीं मिलती है और ६, ६ और ८, ८ महीने में मिलती है । जबकि जरूरत उसको फौरन होती है । आपको किसानों को चीप क्रेडिट दिलवाने की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

आज किसानों की क्या हालत है ? मनी मार्केट में कोई उसकी इज्जत नहीं है कोई उसकी पूछ नहीं है । सिवाये सरकारी तकावियों के बाजार में उसको पांच पैसे भी नहीं मिल सकते और इसलिये नहीं मिल सकते कि वह कई प्रकार से जकड़ दिया गया है और वह किसी प्रकार की स्वतन्त्रता अनुभव नहीं करता है । उसकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का सबसे बड़ा साधन यह है कि उसको चीप क्रेडिट उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिये, उसको सस्ते ब्याज की दर से रुपया देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

एक छोटी सी बात की ओर मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । हम छोटे छोटे देहातों में और शहरों में बाजारों में जाते हैं, तो व्यापारियों और छोटे दुकानदारों की एक शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है । मैंने पिछले बजट के अवसर पर कहा था और उससे पहले मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक नोट भी दिया था कि सेल्ज टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में लोग कहते हैं कि आप सेल्ज टैक्स लीजिये, लेकिन हैरासमेंट न करिये । उनका कहना है कि सबसे बड़ी हैरासमेंट यह है कि एक प्रान्त में एक प्रकार का सेल्ज टैक्स है और दूसरे प्रान्त में दूसरे प्रकार का सेल्ज टैक्स है, एक चीज पर एक प्रदेश में दो पैसा सेल्ज टैक्स है और उसी चीज पर पर दूसरे प्रदेश में चार पैसा सेल्ज टैक्स है और उसी चीज पर दूसरे प्रदेश में चार पैसा है । इसके अतिरिक्त बार्डर एरियाज पर तो यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि कि एक चीज पर एक प्रदेश में सेल्ज टैक्स है और दूसरे प्रान्त में नहीं है । इस प्रकार के कई मसले हैं । जिस प्रकार शक्कर, चीनी, कपड़ा इत्यादि वस्तुओं पर, जो कि एसेंश्यल समझी जाती है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा कर सेल्ज टैक्स कम कर दिया गया है, उसी प्रकार जीवन की जो अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, उन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा कर अगर सेल्ज टैक्स को हटा दिया जाये, तो छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों को भी सुभीता हो सकता है । कम से कम सेल्ज टैक्स यूनिफार्म हो और सेंटर की तरफ से इस प्रकार का कानून हो, तो लोगों की दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं ।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not an expert on finance, but still as a layman, I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the views of the common man so far as the proposals of his Ministry are concerned. I am aware of the fact that we have launched a very big Plan costing about Rs. 10,000 crores. In this, we have to raise both external and internal resources. So far as taxation is concerned, in the third Plan, it has been allotted nearly Rs. 1650 crores over a period of five years. Naturally we are all interested as to how it is going to be distributed among the various sectors. Wt will be very happy if these taxes are distributed equitably and they are not oppressive.

Of course, these are very general remarks, but if we really find that from nearly 8:5 per cent. of the national income, taxation has gone up to 11 per cent. of the national income, naturally we are tempted to ask, in which direction we are going. Naturally the common man, before he pays his tax, will try to ask whether there are not enough other

sources from which the resources can be got. Of course, he does not know that the Finance Minister is looking to all aspects of the case, but still the things that strike him most are some of these things. Economy in administration, for instance. He sees all round that there is enough room today in this country for economy in administration. Naturally the Minister will have to take note of this fact. I do not say he is not doing anything in this direction, but still a lot more remains to be done.

Even with regard to another aspect—evasion of taxes—if our administrative machinery is properly geared up, everybody knows that more resources can be drawn from that direction. We also know that from the public sector industries, we can derive more than what we are actually deriving, if only we take a little more interest and the things are geared up properly. Naturally, under these circumstances, it is but right that the common man should think in this direction. My friend was also asking about the incidence of taxation on the various people. In this connection, we are happy to know that there is some proposal about a seven-member committee going to find out the impact of the excise duty on several aspects. I welcome this move, so that our taxation structure may be rationalised properly.

There is another aspect of the Finance Ministry. There too, I may not know all the implications, but still the thing that strikes me most is the price policy. Of course, the importance of price policy has been felt everywhere and I know how the hon. Minister even today is very much interested in examining the proposals so far as price policy is concerned, because once the price structure goes wrong, the cost of the Plan from Rs. 10,000 crores will become Rs. 15,000 crores and the problem of finding this money will arise. Therefore, this aspect assumes greater importance. This morning the Food Minister was very complacent that the period fluctuations have been controlled to a very great extent and the Planning Commission and everybody should be very thankful to the Food Ministry. Certainly. But we cannot be so very complacent, because all things are not over. To find out a price which will be acceptable by both the producer and the consumer is a very difficult thing. Therefore, he has to find a balance. Of course, in order to stabilise all this, the Finance Ministry has got various fiscal measures and other things and I know at the proper time these things will be applied to find out the proper price structure and all that.

One more aspect of the Finance Ministry about which we are a little perturbed, probably after the publication of the Estimates Committee report is the Life Insurance Corporation. Now the proposal is whether the Government cannot take over the investment of those big funds of the L.I.C. It is a very big question and it has to be answered. The Ministry does not seem to be well off towards this policy. But so far as the efficiency of the L.I.C. is concerned, there is room for more improvement. The national objective it has to serve needs a change also. Even in the report, it has been stated that the Chairman of the L.I.C. is not very much averse to Government taking over. I do not know in what mood he says that, but these statements are there. He also feels that he can get rid of the bother for the L.I.C.

The investment policy is one of great controversy. We have seen how in the past this has led to a lot of criticism. Much of the attention of the L.I.C. which is meant for improving the policy is distrected. Therefore, I would plead that in view of the Mundhra affair and also the speculative character of the trade and business that is involved, it is high time we thought and took a decision on this. I hope this House and the Ministry concerned will take note of this. Of course, the other side may

[Shri Basappa]

say, if the investment policy which is the most important aspect of L.I.C. is taken away, what will become of the L.I.C., it will become static, there will be no incentive and all that. But that is no argument. That cannot be an argument. The private sector also may be a little hesitant about this. But we are not concerned with all that. After all, in the welfare of the nation these things must not weigh too much with us.

There are certain other improvements suggested by the Estimates Committee. So far as the L.I.C. is concerned, in view of the large business that we are having in this it is time for us to consider whether the premium rates should not be revised and made a little lower with a view to attracting more business. You all know that in our State we had our own compulsory life insurance for State employees. It is time for us to consider whether for Central government employees also it is not possible to have such compulsory insurance.

Even with regard to the structure of L.I.C. there are some suggestions. We have the various zones, the zonal managers and zonal departments of the L.I.C. Can they not act in a little more independent way so that there may be a little amount of competition between one zone and another zone with a view to having more business?

Coming to the question of services rendered by the L.I.C., compared to the service rendered by old companies—it is not that I am enamoured of old companies, we have done a good thing in nationalising life insurance—I must say that the claims are delayed, the procedure in getting loans needs improvement and there are so many other things—I am not going into the details now.

So far as direct and indirect taxation is concerned, what should be the criteria? This is a very difficult question to answer. But still the Finance Minister knows the pulse of the nation, and I have no doubt that he will do the right thing. Even then, what should be the criteria? Of course, the development of this country is a very important factor. By all means, have resources for developing the country. Therefore, whatever concessions to be given and all that are there. But who is to bear the burden? That should form the greater part of the criteria while distributing the taxation among the various sections of the people. Who are the people who can bear the most, and who are the others on whom a lesser amount of tax should be imposed? This point should weigh with the Finance Minister much more in the matter of taxation. He has also to see to the interests of the country, but he feels that from the point of development of this country the direct taxation may be a little lesser than the indirect taxation. But my emphasis is on the fact as to who should bear the burden. That should be the main criterion.

From the point of view, the handloom industry needs greater support. He has already given some concessions. But andlooms which produce 40 counts or more have still to pay the taxes. A large number of people are engaged in this industry all over the country—you know, Sir, much more than I do in this respect—and it also earns foreign exchange. In order to have more production and more exports, a greater amount of concession should be shown even in the case of handlooms which produce 40 counts and more.

So far as kerosene is concerned, we are happy that he has given some concessions. But there seems to be a wrong impression that the inferior kerosene is nowadays used by all common people in the villages. That is not so. Now we are advancing because of the Plans, and even the village peole have taken to superior kerosene. Out of 20 lakh tons or so of kerosene that is sold in the market,

nearly one-seventh, I am told, is only inferior kerosene. Therefore, the superior kerosene—the white oil as it is called—is made use of even by the villagers nowadays. So the excise duty on that also must be liberalised to a greater extent.

Sir, I come from a coffee growing State. He has given some concessions in respect of inferior coffee. We are thankful to him for that. The growers are all very very thankful to him for that. With regard to coffee, there is the Coffee Board. I only request that he should consult the Coffee Board whether it can bear this burden and whether production and the industry will not be hampered because of these duties. If he can assure himself that they will not be hampered, then he can proceed, I have no objection.

These are some of the aspects, Sir, on which I wanted to say a few words.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के अन्दर वित्त मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर बहस हो रही है । देश के हर विभाग का वित्त मन्त्रालय से कुछ न कुछ सम्बन्ध है । देश में जो प्रगति हुई है और हो रही है उसकी काफी चर्चा हुई है । जो प्रगति हुई है वह चारों ओर दिखाई पड़ रही है । कम से कम रेल गाड़ियों में तो काफी दिखाई पड़ रही है । उनमें भीड़ बहुत होती है । बिजली भी कहीं कहीं चमकती दिखाई पड़ती है । लेकिन जैसा दृष्टिकोण हमारा देहातों की तरफ है, उसको देख कर कुछ थोड़ी बहुत तकलीफ जरूर होती है । अभी जो जन-गणना हुई है उसको देखने से मालूम हुआ है कि शहरों की आबादी अधिक बढ़ी है । आज देहातों से लोग शहरों की तरफ आ रहे हैं । हमारे राष्ट्रपिता ने कहा था कि लोग देहातों में बसें, देहातों के जीवन को पवित्र करें । लेकिन आज १३ बरस स्वराज्य के बीत जाने के बाद भी देहातों की तरफ न जा करके शहरों की तरफ लोगों की आमद है । इस प्रश्न पर हम को कुछ थोड़ा बहुत विचार करना होगा । अगर देहातों में लोगों को सुख-सुविधायें मिलतीं और वे सब मिलतीं जो शहरों में प्राप्त हैं तो आज लोग देहातों से शहरों की तरफ न दौड़ते बल्कि शहरों से देहातों की ओर जाते ।

देहात के जीवन में दो प्रकार की चीजें थीं । एक तो जमींदारी प्रथा थी और दूसरे वे लोग थे जो रुपये का लेन देन करते थे । जमींदारी प्रथा समाप्त हुई और लोगों को कुछ राहत मिली । रुपये के लेन देन में पहले जो २५ प्रतिशत ब्याज लिया जाता था उसमें भी कुछ कमी हुई है । कहीं कहीं तो अब भी वह लिया जाता है लेकिन आम तौर पर उसमें कमी हुई है । सरकार चूंकि प्राप्तों को देख करके कर्जा दे देती है, इस वास्ते उस ब्याज की नौबत नौ दस परसेंट पर आ गई है । लेकिन जब हम देहातों और शहरों की तुलना करते हैं तो उन दोनों के स्तर में महान् अन्तर पाते हैं । अभी कहा गया है कि देश की आमदनी बढ़ी है । अगर यह सही है तो वह कहां गई ? इसका पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठाई है जो इसकी जांच करेगी और पता लगायेगी कि वह आमदनी कहां गई । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर ने बताया कि उन्होंने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से सवाल किया था कि पहली और दूसरी योजना के कार्यान्वित हो जाने के बाद किस भाग को अधिक लाभ पहुंचा है और किस भाग को कम पहुंचा है या नहीं पहुंचा है । इसके उत्तर में बताया गया कि अभी इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है और इसको देखा जा रहा है । जो उन्होंने कहा कि दूसरी योजना खत्म हो चुकी है और तीसरी शुरू हो चुकी है अभी तक सरकार इस बात से अवगत नहीं है कि देश के किस भाग को कितना मिला और किस को नहीं मिला, तो आप आगे कैसे चल सकते हैं, कैसे प्लानिंग कर सकते हैं वह सही था । तीसरी योजना में जो भाग पिछड़े हुए रह गए

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हैं, उनमें क्या उन्नति के कार्य करने आप जा रहे हैं और जो आगे बढ़ गये हैं, उनके लिये क्या करने जा रहे हैं, क्या देने जा रहे हैं, इसका आपको स्पष्ट ज्ञान होना चाहिये । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जहां जो कुछ भी हमारे दिमाग में आ जाता है, उसके अनुसार ही हम कार्य करना शुरू कर देते हैं, कोई नियोजित योजना हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि देहातों और शहरों के बीच आज एक प्रकार का संघर्ष है । इस संघर्ष की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा । आज इस बात का संघर्ष है कि धन किधर है । देहातों के धन की तो आपने सीमा बांध दी, जमीन की सीमा बांध दी, खेती की सीमा बांध दी, लेकिन शहरों के धन की कोई सीमा नहीं है । पूंजीपतियों के धन की कोई सीमा नहीं है । इस सदन के सामने किसी किसी भाई का प्रस्ताव आने वाला है कि आमदनी में एक और दस से अधिक फर्क नहीं होना चाहि लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरविसेज में आज भी एक और ५० का फर्क है । लेकिन धन में तो करोड़ों गुने का फर्क है । एक ऐसे हैं जो राह के भिखारी हैं और एक व्यक्ति ऐसा है जो कि इतना नी है कि उसके धन का वारापार नहीं है । अभी कहा गया कि जो धनी हैं उनके बैंक हैं और उनके पास रोजगार भी है । आम जनता जो रुपया जमा करती है उसका लाभ वह उठाते हैं । तो उनके धन की कोई सीमा नहीं है । शायद अभी यह विचार हो रहा हो कि जिस तरह से देहातों में धन की सीमा बांधी है वैसी शहरों में भी बांधी जाए लेकिन अभी उस दिशा में कुछ किया नहीं गया है ।

जहां तक टैक्स का सवाल है मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि टैक्स ब्राडबेस्ड होना चाहिये । चूंकि यह जनता की योजना है इस लिये इसके लिये पैसा जुटाने में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को भाग लेना चाहिये और इस-लिय टैक्स ब्राडबेस्ड होना चाहिये । लेकिन आपने यह नहीं देखा कि जो ऊपर का तबका है और जो अधिक फायदा उठाता है वह क्या देता है । उसके टैक्स में आपने कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की । न आपने एण्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स में बढ़ोत्तरी की, न एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स में बढ़ो-तरी की, न वैल्थ टैक्स में बढ़ोतरी की, न एस्टेट ड्यूटी में या ग्रेथ ड्यूटी में बढ़ोतरी की । जो बड़े बड़े जीपति हैं उनके टैक्सों में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में छोटे लोगों के टैक्सों में बहुत बढ़ोतरी हो गयी है ।

मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में कहा गया कि हमने लाल तेल पर टैक्स कम कर दिया है । आपको मालूम होगा कि लाल तेल ढिबरियों में जलाया जाता है और सफेद तेल लालटेन में जलाया जाता है । देहात के लोग लालटेन इसलिये इस्तमाल करते हैं कि ढिबरी से उनके छप्पर में आग लगने का अन्देशा रहता है । लेकिन जब आपने सफेद तेल पर टैक्स लगा दिया है तो उनको अब लालटेन की जगह फिर से ढिबरी इस्तमाल करनी होगी । तो उनको पीछे आना पड़ेगा । इसके लिये हम इस बजट को प्रगति का बजट कैसे कह सकते हैं । हां अगर लालटेन से उनको बिजली मिलती तब तो हम इसको प्रगति का बजट कह सकते थे, लेकिन यहां तो उलटा हो रहा है ।

आपने टैक्स केवल ७५ करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त करने के लिये लगाए हैं । इतना रुपया तो आप किसी भी और रास्ते से हासिल कर सकते थे । यह तो कुछ अधिक नहीं है । इतना रुपया तो आप अपने खर्च में कमी करके बचा सकते थे । आज जो बड़ी बड़ी अट्टा-लिकाएं और एअर कंडीशन्ड भवन सरकार बनवा रही है उनमें से कुछ कमी करके इतना

रुपया बचाया जा सकता था । दिल्ली में एक नाट्यशाला बन रही है, उसमें करोड़ों रुपया लग रहा है । उसकी अभी उतनी जरूरत नहीं थी । तो आप कई तरह से इतने रुपए की बचत कर सकते थे लेकिन आपने की नहीं । आप देखेंगे कि हर साल जो योजना के लिये रुपया बजट में रखा जाता है वह पूरा खर्च नहीं हो पाता । कई मिनिस्ट्रीज के आंकड़े बतलाते हैं कि उनके लिये जो रुपया रखा गया था उसको वे खर्च नहीं कर पायीं । तो उसमें भी बचत हो सकती थी । पिछले बजट में भी कुछ बचत हुई है । तो हम इतना रुपया और तरह से प्राप्त कर सकते थे और इस टैक्स को लगाने की आवश्यकता न होती, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया ।

दूसरे आपने डीजल पर टैक्स लगाया है । पिछले साल तो आपने यह कह कर सुपीरियर डीजल पर टैक्स लगाया कि डीजल और पैट्रोल का मुकाबला हो रहा है, लेकिन आज तो आपने हर तरह के डीजल तेल पर टैक्स लगा दिया है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि केवल मोटर वाले ही डीजल को इस्तैमाल नहीं करते हैं, यह आज खेती के कामों में भी आता है । जहां बिजली नहीं है वहां लोग अपनी मशीनों को डीजल से चलाते हैं । इस टैक्स के कारण उनका खर्चा ड्योढ़ा हो गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त काश्तकारों को जो पानी दिया जाता है उसकी दर भी बढ़ा दी गयी है । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दर बढ़ा दी है, पहले एक रुपये में १६,००० गैलन पानी मिलता था लेकिन अब पांच हजार गैलन घटा दिया है और अब रुपए में ११,००० गैलन पानी ही दिया जाता है फिर भी बड़े गर्व के साथ हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हमारी जो १२,०००करोड़ की आमदनी है उसमें से आधी यानी ६००० करोड़ की आमदनी हमें खेती के उद्योग से होती है, लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं, कि सरकार इस उद्योग के लिये क्या करती है । उसने देहात के लिये क्या किया है । सरकार ने तो उनके जीवन को और महंगा कर दिया है ।

मैं ने एक बार सदन में सूद की दर के बारे में सवाल किया था जो कि किसानों से ली जाती है । आपने कहा था कि सूद की दर बहुत कम है । आज जो खेती का उद्योग आपको ६००० करोड़ की आमदनी दे रहा है उसको किस दर पर रुपया कर्जा मिलता है इसका भी आपको अनुमान लगाना चाहिए । कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी भले ही १ या डेढ़ परसेंट पर देती हो लेकिन जब वह किसान के हाथ में आता है तो सात से नौ परसेंट तक हो जाता है । जो उद्योग आपको ६००० करोड़ रुपया देता है उसको सरकार की ओर से जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उस पर सात से नौ परसेंट तक ब्याज लिया जाता है, साहूकार तो अभी भी २५ और ३० परसेंट ब्याज लेते हैं । तो जो सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है उसको आप इतनी बड़ी दर पर रुपया देते हैं । यह इंडस्ट्री देश को अन्न देती है, चीनी देती है कपास देती है, इसको इतनी ऊंची दर पर रुपया दिया जाता है । लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्री कल पुर्जे बनाती है, जो आपको कपड़ा देती है उसको आप तीन परसेंट से पांच परसेंट पर रुपया उधार देते हैं । मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि अगर वह खेती करने वालों को, देहात में रहने वालों को, और कोई अधिक सुविधा न दे सकें तो कम से कम इतना तो अवश्य करें कि उनको दिए जाने वाले रुपए पर ब्याज की दर अधिक न हो । आप जो रुपया उद्योगों को देते हैं उसमें दो तरीके क्यों हों, आपको तो सब को बराबर दर पर रुपया देना चाहिए । अभी देहात वालों को यह ख्याल है कि उनको अधिक ब्याज पर रुपया दिया जाता है । वह कहते हैं कि हम भी तो सरकार को धन देते हैं । फिर कपड़ा बनाने वालों को और मशीन बनाने वालों को कम सूद पर क्यों रुपया दिया जाता है । सब के लिए समान व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि जो रुपया सरकार की तरफ से जनता को दिया जाए, चाहे वह किसी व्यवसाय को दिया जाए,

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

उसकी एक दर होनी चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक जनता में आपकी योजनाओं के लिए उत्साह नहीं पैदा हो सकता । आप कहते हैं कि यह योजना जनता की है और जनता को सहयोग करना चाहिए । जनता सहयोग करना चाहती है लेकिन जब देखती है कि देहात की जनता के साथ समान व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता तो जनता घबरा उठती है ।

आप देहातों में भी छोटे छोटे रोजगार ले जाना चाहते हैं । देहातों में उद्योग लगाने के लिए लोगों को कर्जा चाहिए, लेकिन कर्जा लेने में देहात वालों को बड़ी दिक्कत आती है । उनको अपनी जमानत की तसदीक कराने में महीनों लग जाते हैं और तसदीक कराने में उनको जो पया मिलना होता है उसका कम से कम दस प्रतिशत खर्च हो जाता है । बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि कुछ लोग गलत तसदीक करा के रुपया ले लेते हैं । और उद्योग में नहीं लगाते और जो सही मानों में उद्योग में रुपया लगाना चाहता है उसको रुपया नहीं मिल पाता । आज हमारे देश में बहुत से आदमी हैं जिनके पास कोई घर नहीं है, जमीन नहीं है जिसके ऊपर वे कर्ज ले सकें । उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बारे में व्यवस्था माननीय मंत्री जी करेंगे । सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि कोआपरेटिव बनाओ और उस के लिये सुविधायें दी जाती हैं । लेकिन को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि आज लोगों में वह प्रवृत्ति नहीं है, जिस से को-आपरेशन को प्रोत्साहन मिले और उस की उन्नति हो । लोगों में इस के अनुकूल प्रवृत्ति तब पैदा होगी, जब मौजूदा को-आपरेटिव कानून में संशोधन किया जायगा । यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज तक किसी भी राज्य ने १९१२ के कानून में संशोधन नहीं किया है वह कानून तो इस लिये बनाया गया था कि को-आपरेटिव की प्रगति न हो और आज उसी कानून के अधीन सरकार को-आपरेटिव बनाना चाहती है और उस को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है । इस कानून के मुताबिक जब कोई को-आपरेटिव बनती है, तो नतीजा यह होता है कि वह अफ़सरों की सम्पत्ति बन जाती है और उस पर अफ़सर ही हावी हो जाते हैं । अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री सुमत प्रसाद जैन, ने बताया कि उन के यहां जो खंडसारी को-आपरेटिव फैक्ट्री है, जिस पर सरकारी अधिकारियों का कंट्रोल है, वह तो घाटे पर चलती है और उस के मुकाबले में प्राइवेट फैक्ट्री को तीस, चालीस हजार रुपये का मुनाफ़ा होता है । कोई वजह नहीं है कि को-आपरेटिव फैक्ट्री को घाटा हो । मैं समझता हूं कि इस का कारण यह है कि को-आपरेटिव फैक्ट्रियों पर सरकारी अधिकारियों का बहुत अधिक कंट्रोल होता है और उन में जिन लोगों का पैसा लगता है, वे सुचारु रूप से काम नहीं कर पाते । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जिस प्रकार कोई फ़र्म बनती है और कोई भी आदमी चार आने दे कर फर्म बना लेते हैं, उसी प्रकार को-आपरेटिव बनाने का अधिकार भी होना चाहिए । लेकिन पुराने नियमों के अधीन ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । पहले तो रजिस्ट्रेशन करवानी पड़ती है और उस में काफी दिक्कत पेश आती है । जब रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाती है, तो तुरन्त सुपरवाइजर भी नियुक्त हो जाते हैं । काम हो, न हो, लेकिन पूरी संस्था पर उन का कंट्रोल हो जाता है और इस प्रकार संस्था की प्रगति में बड़ी रुकावट आती है । मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे और इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

अब मैं काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री की तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस विषय में कानूनगो रिपोर्ट निकली थी । यह तथ्य है कि जितना कपड़ा पावरलूम पर एक आदमी तैयार करता है, उतना कपड़ा हैंडलूम पर बीस आदमी तैयार करते हैं । अब हम को

इस बात का फैसला करना है कि वह काम हम एक आदमी के द्वारा करवाय, या बीस आदिमयों से करवा कर उनकी रोजी की व्यवस्था करें। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि पावरलूम्ज़ कितने आदमियों को काम दे रहे हैं और हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री कितने आदमियों को काम दे रही है और इस को दृष्टि में रख कर हर प्रकार से हैंडलूम को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि उस के पास पुरानी मशीनें हैं, नयी नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन से भी हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो रही है। आज श्री अशोक मेहता ने दलील दी कि यूरोप के नये नये आविष्कारों और नवीनतम त्रों का मुकाबला न किया जाये, बल्कि उन के पुराने यंत्रों से ही हम को काफी सहायता मिल सकती है। माननीय मंत्री की कांस्टीट्युएन्सी, सूरत, में करघा उद्योग ने मिलों के द्वारा बेकार करार दे कर फैंके ग पावरलूम्ज से बहुत फायदा उठाया और वहां पर १८ हजार पावरलूम्स काम कर रहे हैं।

सरकार हैंडलूम को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है और उस को सुविधाय दे रही है, लेकिन फिर भी उस का पर्याप्त विकास नहीं हो रहा है। इस में दोष किस को दिया जाये? माननीय मंत्री को तो दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है। अपने आचरण को ही दोष देना है। डेढ़ आने की जो छूट मिली हुई है, वह स्वयं काम करने वाले जुलाहे तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है। कोई दूसरा ही उस को ले लेता है। उन लोगों को कुछ राहत दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार जितना अधिक से अधिक रुपया इस उद्योग को दे सके और जितनी भी सुविधायें दे सके, उतनी ही उस की प्रगति होगी। मिल वाले हल्ला करते हैं कि हैंडलूम न बढ़े। वे शिकायत करते हैं कि हैंडलूम को यह सहायता दी जा रही है, वह सुविधा दी जा रही है, उस को सबसिडी दी जा रही है। लेकिन वे अपना ख्याल नहीं करते कि करोड़ों रुपये का टैरिफ़ और टैक्स लगा कर मिलें कायम हुई और अब भी वे चाहते हैं कि उन को बढ़ाया जाये। हैंडलूम का जो मेमोरेंडम आया था, उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि मिल वालों को ज्यादा कपड़ा न पैदा करने दिया जाये, बल्कि हम को ज्यादा कपड़ा पैदा करने का मौका दिया जाये और मिल वाले कर भी नहीं सकते हैं और अगर हम को अवसर दिया जायेगा, तो अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में हम को यह स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि देश की आबादी ३६ करोड़ से ४३ करोड़ कुछ लाख तक पहुंच गई है। उस आबादी को काम देने के लिये हाथ-करघे और हाथ के औजार ही उपयुक्त है। मशीनों से इस देश के रोजगार की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। बापू का कहना था कि हमारे यहां दो तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं– एक पैदा करने वाली और दूसरी उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की। जो इंडस्ट्रीज पैदा करने वाली है, जिन से मशीन तैयार की जाती हैं, उन के लिये तो बड़े बड़े कारखाने स्थापित किये जायें, लेकिन जहां तक लोगों की रात-दिन की जरूरत की चीजों, जैसे कपड़ा, चीनी, अन्न, फल वगैरह, का प्रश्न है, उन के लिये बड़े बड़े कारखानों की जरूरत नहीं है। उस के लिये हम छोटे स्तर पर काम कर सकते हैं, छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे चला सक हैं और उन में अधिक से अधिक आदमियों को काम दे सकते है। अगर सरकार उन की तरफ़ ध्यान दे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आज हमारे देश में कितने ग्रेजुएट नौजवान कार हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे देश के बेकार घूमते फिरते हैं। उन में जलन है, तपन है, लेकिन वे किसी कारण से मौन हैं। पता नहीं कि वे कब तक मौन धारण रखेंगे। आज वे बेकार हैं और दर-दर घूम रहे हैं।

सर्विस रूल्ज़ में एक फार्म बनाया हुआ है जिस के आखिर में लिखा हुआ है कि किसी एम० पी०, एम० एल० ए० या गजैटिड आफ़िसर से इस अशय की तस्दीक कराई जाये कि

"I know so and so for so many years. The contents of the application are correct."

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह फार्म शायद पुराने ब्रिटिश टाइम का बना हुआ है, आज यह क्लास

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

निरर्थक है और उन को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए । इस का परिणाम यह है कि देहात के रहने वाले इस प्रकार की तस्दीक प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं और उन की दरख्वास्तें नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं । शहर वालों के लिये तो विशेष कठिनाई नहीं है । सब को ओपन काम्पीटीशन में, खुले मुकाबले में हिस्सा लेने का मौका देना चाहिए । आज स्थिति यह है कि यह तस्दीक कराने के लिये बहुत से आदमियों को मारे मारे फिरना पड़ता है । मैजिस्ट्रेट तो तस्दीक करते नहीं हैं । यह प्रिज्यूम किया जाता है कि एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज सब को जानते हैं और उन्हें ही सब की तस्दीक करनी पड़ती है । वे करे, तो बुरा और न करे, तो बुरा । मैं समझता हूं कि कोई उस क्लाज को पढ़ता भी नहीं होगा । इस क्लाज की वजह से लोगों को झूठ बोलने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है । अगर इस क्लाज को निकाल दिया जाए, तो बहुतों को राहत मिलेगी और वे माननीय मंत्री को आशीर्वाद देंगे कि हम को यह आराम मिला ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir I had very little intention of speaking today, but as I walked into this House this afternoon, I heard a very eloquent speech by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in which he was complaining of the expenses involved in fads, such as prohibition. Sir, he mentioned that an expense of Rs. 50 crores would be involved if prohibition was introduced. Sir, I am rather surprised at this kind of loose thinking that goes on. Time and again some hon. Member gets up and begins to criticise prohibition on the basis that as a result of its introduction we lose revenue. Some other hon. Member gets up and begins to advocate the reintroduction of salt tax, because it will bring us some revenue.

What is the central idea? What for do we levy taxes and bring revenues to the coffers of Government? The idea is to serve the people, to enable them to live a happy, full and rich life. Now, Sir, so far as prohibition is concerned, it is enforced exactly to achieve that and. It is true that there is a lot of breach of prohibition laws and there is a good deal of expenses in having to retain special police in order to enforce prohibition. But this is all due to the sketchy or partial type of prohibition that we are having. If we are serious about the idea of prohibition, we should introduce it all over the country. I am sorry the hon. the Finance Minister is not in his seat at the moment. I am sure the Deputy Minister will report what I say to him; all the same I would have liked him to hear it himself. Prohibition, if it is to be made a success, should be complete and introduced all over the country. And I venture to say that if it is ever to come about, it will come about during the Finance Ministership of the present Finance Minister; and if it does not come about when he is the Finance Minister I do not think it will ever come about. I hope that he will see to it that it is made applicable all over the country and is made a success of.

17 hrs.

What is it that we want? We want the people themselves to be able to earn, to be able to spend on the education of their children, on the care of their families and have happy homes. If, on the other hand, we collect a lot of taxes by the sale of liquor and the resulting broken homes cost us an even bigger sum of money in the form of various types of special services that will be needed for the care of the children in these broken homes and for the care and protection of the delinquent children as a result of the use of liquor and other intoxicant drinks, do we gain anything? I do not think so.

Therefore, I feel very strongly that to think in terms of the loss in revenue as a result of introducing prohibition is a completely wrong way

of reasoning. I am reminded of the fact that there was a time when India lost, not Rs. 50 crores, but I am told something like Rs. 200 crores, or more, by refusing to export opium to China. The Chinese were being doped on Indian opium, and we felt for the Chinese people. We did not want them to suffer from the evil effects of the opium dope, and we did not think anything of the loss of revenue to India; we stopped the export of opium to them. Today, when it comes to our own people and when it is a question of stopping this drink which is creating so much misery—anybody who has gone round and seen the conditions of the labourers among whom the drink habit has not been stopped will bear witness to what I am saying—when it comes to our own people, we seem to be concerned about the loss of Rs. 50 crores. I hope the Finance Minister will not only not give any attention to such arguments but see to it that all necessary steps are taken to make prohibition a success and to make it universal.

Similarly, about salt tax. Have we forgotten our freedom struggle? The main plank of our freedom struggle was the satyagrah against salt tax. We fought the British Government on the basis that salt is necessary for the poor man and should be like water and air. But now we ourselves stand up in this Parliament and advocate the re-introduction of salt tax. I am unable to understand this kind of reasoning. But I am quite confident that with the present Finance Minister we are quite safe and neither salt tax will come back nor will anybody be able to scrap prohibition and this reform will progress further.

There is a third thing that very often figures in our discussions in this House, and that is the subsidy given to khadi. A number of people think that it is bad, that it is a waste, and so on. I want to know how much is the hidden subsidy that is being given by the Finance Ministry, or rather by the Government of India, to the textile mills, to the various types of heavy industries, etc. Last evening I had an opportunity of talking with a noted finance expert from one of the western countries. He was telling me, "What is this? You people are deceiving yourselves by having low rates of interest and by charging the market price of some of the imported goods, whereas the true price should be the scarcity price in this country". If you calculate it at the scarcity price, the cost of these imported articles will go up considerably. Similarly, capital is very scarce in this country, and if we calculplate the scarcity value of the capital, the interest rates will go up considerably. If we make calculations in that manner, whether it is in respect of our own public sector or the private sector, in every case we will find that our present calculations are not quite the correct calculations. We are giving a subsidy, whether it is in the form of cheap transport, whether it is in the form of cheap coal, whether it is in the form of cheap power, because we have calculated the production cost on power or on the running cost of transport at fallacious rates, at lower rates than the true rates and as such we are giving a considerable amount of subsidy which is a hidden subsidy. Instead of that, it would be much better if we make the correct calculations by charging scarcity value of imported goods and collect interest rates on capital, and then if we want to subsidise small-scale industries, cottage industries and so on, we can openly with a clear mind do so and give subsidy to all these things, as, for instance, is being done in the case of khadi because it is an open subsidy which is being given, it can be seen clearly and people critioise it and there is a lot of talk about it. Nobody is able to see that hidden subsidy in the form of cheap transport, in the form of cheap power, in the form of cheap coal and various other things is given to the textile mills and to a number of other big industries and, therefore, that hidden subsidy does not come to the notice of the critics, they swallow it and they only criticise the subsidy that is given to these things, like, khadi, village industries and so on which are providing employment to a large number of people.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is this. I feel that the duty of the Finance Ministry should not merely be to scrutinise the expenditure by other Ministries and to check it, but it should be equally their job to see that the money budgeted is spent and that it is spent expeditiously. In every department, in every place, whether it is in the Centre or in the States, you find large sums of money lapsing.

Why do they lapse? There are some cumbersome procedures and there are some scrutinies over and above the scrutinies which are made by the Finance people and somehow there are a large number of Finance people who seem to think that if they can stop money from being spent, they have justified their existence. I feel that that is not the job of the Finance experts. Their job is to see that the money is spent wisely and that the money is spent for useful schemes, and not to delay the expenditure or to obstruct the expenditure as it happens in many cases.

Sir, the Finance Minister is intimately connected with planning. As regards planning, we seem to think that it is enough to dole out money—so much money for this scheme, so much money for that scheme and so much money for the third scheme. If and when we have done that, we seem to think we have planned our whole national life and our whole economy. I humbly beg to disagree with that. Similarly, when we think in terms of achievements, we say so much money we have spent. Achievement is not the question of how much we have spent, but we have to see whether the schemes that we had undertaken, all those schemes, have materialised. If they have materalised, then only we can say that we have achieved something. It is not merely by spending the money, as seems to be the case now, that we can judge the achievements. The amount of money spent is alone the yardstick applied at present.

Sir, the Finance Ministry does come into play in advising the various Ministries about the priorities, or, at any rate, they can influence the laying down of the priorities. There is one thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Minister and that is the incidence of cholera. Does the House realise that India is the only country in the world today which has got cholera? Not even Pakistan has cholera. The result is that a large number of foreigners who come to India, or who have to pass through India have to have cholera inoculation and they curse us and they go and make fun of us saying, "What is the use of Mr. Nehru talking big? Let him stop his own people from eating faecal material." These are the words that were repeated to me by a very high standing WHO dignitary at the time of the recent conference of the World Health Organisation.

Mr. Speaker: Are we not asked to undergo inoculation when we go to England, America and all that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Not for cholera. Cholera occurs only in India. This disease spreads through infection of food with faecal matter.

Mr. Speaker: Are we not asked to take inoculation against cholera whenever we go out from our country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We are asked to, so that we are saved, and we do not get choldera when we go outside, and we do not give the infection to others.

Mr. Speaker: Likewise, they may also get cholera here.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The point is that the reservoir of the infection of cholera is only in India today and nowhere else.

Mr. Speaker: I might cite my own experience in this connection. I was detained for nine days for not having inoculated myself against yellow fever, because I had been to Trinidad.

But we do not have a single case of yellow fever here.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The disease is not here but the disease which comes up. Yelow fever is in this country. We may bring infection from some other country and we may spread it here by the mosquitos catching it. Anyhow, I would not enter into an argument with you, Sir. We do not have in India . . .

Mr. Speaker: But I was detained; I was a victim.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We do have in India the mosquito that conveys yellow fever. That is why we are so mortally afraid to introduce yellow fever in our country, and that is why we inoculate all our people who go outside to yellow fever, because even if there is a single case of yellow fever brought to India it may spread like wild fire here. We do not want that to happen, and, therefore, in our own interest, whenever our people go to the yellow fever belt, we want them to take the inoculation, so that they do not get infected.

So far as cholera is concerned, I wish to say that it is the stools and the vomiting of the cholera patient which infect our water, which infect our food and so on, and it is through that means that cholera is spread.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making the Finance Ministry and the Health Ministry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, no; I am just saying . . .

Mr. Speaker: Generally, it is on the Finance Bill that hon. Members can talk anything they like. Now, we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Finance Ministry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: When I came here, I found that Members were talking about prohibition, a little later, about food production, and a little later about something else. When I asked them, they said that on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance, we can talk about everything.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member herself was a Speaker.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In this House, the rule are laid down by the hon. Speaker, that is, yourself. So, I am only following those rules and the pattern that everybody else was following.

Anyway, I am just mentioning this incidentally that in laying down these priorities, the Finance Ministry can advice the other Ministries to take up certain projects and certain schemes, and the achievements should be judged by the actual success of those schemes and not merely by the amount of money allocated or the amount of money spent on those schemes.

Now, I come to taxes. It is good that taxes have got to be levied in a country particularly in a country with a developing economy, like our country, and we do not grudge the levy of the taxes that are there. But in the collection of these taxes, I wish that there is more alertness and more thoroughness. Again, I met an officer, a very responsible gentleman, and he was telling me that in the Bada Bazar area of Calcutta, the taxes amounted to less than a crore of rupees just three or four years ago; somebody went there and was more vigorous in collection, and the taxes rose to Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores. He said, 'I tell you that this can go to twice this amount, if the collection is vigorous and thorough'. There are a number of experts who tell us that the income from income-tax can be doubled, if the collection can be tightened and a better job is done than what we are doing today. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will find ways and means of better collection of taxes, so that not only do the honest people not suffer as a result of the taxes, but everybody who is supposed to pay the taxes pays the taxes and pays them in full, and evasion of taxes can be avoided or minimised.

The question of banks was mentioned by some of the hon. Members from the opposite benches. In the case of the Palai Central Bank, there has

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

been quite a lot of delay in the payment of whatever is to be paid to the people. There are certain social welfare organisations which had their moneys in that bank. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will see to it that these non-official social service organisations that have had considerable difficulty in collecting whatever little amount they could collect are not made to suffer as a result of the collapse of this bank and that a way is found to make full payment of the dues in respect of the deposits that they had made in these banks.

Lastly, I just wish to throw out a suggestion which might help collection of taxes. I am not an expert on financial matters. But I wonder whether the help of non-official bodies cannot be taken for better collection of these taxes and for better education of the public with regard to the collection of taxes. For instance, the help of shopkeepers' organisations can be taken for the collection of sales tax. The help of similar organisations can be enlisted for collection of Income tax and other taxes also. Will not some of the public-spirited amongst them come forward and tell us ways and means by which evasion can be avoided?

There was an experiment made with regard to small savings. No doubt, it is a very different thing from taxes. But still the hon. Minister had a non-official board to help with small savings. He put some responsibility on nan-officials. I had the privilege of being associated with that Board as its Chairman till quite recently, and the results have been good. When non-official members are given the responsibility, when the onus is put on them, they rise to the occasion. Similarly, we should consider whether some onus and responsibility cannot be put on some of the non-official organisations of the various business communities to help in the better collection of these taxes. This is a point which I would like the Finance Minister to give his attention to.

With these words, I commend the Demands of the Ministry for the acceptance of the House. I also thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on these demands.

श्री असर (रत्नागिरि): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक महीने पहले रिजर्व बैंक ने महाराष्ट्र के पांच बैंकों के व्यवहार स्थगन की आज्ञा दी थी और उस आज्ञा के कारण उन बैंकों का व्यवाहर स्थगन हो गया। लेकिन जब बैंकों का व्यवाहर स्थगन किया है तो अन्य बातों पर भी ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। अब आप इन छोटे बैंकों के व्यवहार स्थगन की आज्ञा देते हैं तो जो छोटे डिपाजिटर होते हैं उनको पता नहीं लगता कि उनका डिपाजिट कब मिलने वाला है और इस कारण उनको बड़ी परेशानी होती है। बैंक का व्यवहार स्थगित करने पर उन डिपाजिटर्स को यह नहीं मालूम होता है कि उनके डिपाजिट निकालने की क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है। इससे उनको बड़ी परेशानी होती है। हमारे पास बहुत से स्थानों से पत्र आए हैं कि इन बैंकों के व्यवहार के स्थगित होने के छोटे डिपाजिटर्स को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। तो इस बारे में इन की व्यवस्था करने की ओर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ये छोटे बैंक छोटे उद्योग धंदेवालों को सहायता देते हैं। बड़े बैंक छोटे उद्योगों की डिमांड पर उतना ध्यान नहीं देते क्योंकि छोटे उद्योग होते हैं, छोटे उद्योगों को छोटे बैंक बन्द होने से कठिनाई हो जाती है, तो इन उद्योगों को सहायता देने के लिए विचार करना आवश्यक है। आज महाराष्ट्र में दो चार महीनों में ६-७ बैंक बन्द हो गए हैं और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि वहां का व्यवहार चलन बन्द हो रहा है और वहां के मार्केट में बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि जब आप इन छोटे बैंकों को विलीन करेंगे तो जो उनके कर्मचारी हैं उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी, उनको

सरविस में लिया जाएगा या नहीं और उनकी सरविस कंटीन्यू होगी या नहीं। इसके बारे में उनको बड़ी परेशानी है। इस बारे में मैं मंत्री जी का जवाब चाहूंगा।

लक्ष्मी बैंक न्यू सिटीजन बैंक और बैंक आफ नागपुर का व्यवहार स्थगित किया गया है। लक्ष्मी बैंक और अन्य बैंकों के डिपाजिटर्स को पता नहीं कि उनका डिपाजिट कब मिलेगा। तो उनको उनका डिपाजिट जल्द से जल्द मिल जाए इस बारे में ध्यान दिया जाए।

प्राइस पालिसी के बारे में हम टोटल फेल्योर रहे हैं जैसा कि सब लोगों ने बताया है। आपके प्लान शुरू होने के बाद से होलसेल प्राइस में २५ पर सैंट वृद्धि हो गयी है। आल इंडिया वर्किंग क्लास कंज्यूमर्स इंडेक्स जो सन् १९४९ में था उससे आज २५ परसेंट बड़ा है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमने पिछले साढ़े चार वर्षों में ४८२५ करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट किया है लेकिन उसके बदले में केवल २७२८ क रोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट किया है। सैकंड फाइव इयर प्लान में हमने १०४१ करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स लगाया। उसके साथ हमारा पब्लिक एक्सपेंडीचर भी काफी बढ़ा है। सन् १९५१-५२ में केन्द्र और राज्य हरकारों का टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर ९९८ करोड़ रुपये था जब कि सन् १९६०-६१ में वह २५८७ करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। एक्सपडीचर दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है।

हमने स्मौल सेविंग्स के वास्ते ५०० करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करने का लक्ष्य रक्खा था लेकिन मुझे पता लगा है कि हम अब तक केवल ३९० करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे कर सके हैं। इसके बारे में हमें जितनी प्रगति करनी चाहिए थी उतनी प्रगति हम नहीं कर सके हैं। इस सब घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए हमने १२०० करोड़ रुपये की डैफिसिट फाइनैंनसिंग की है। हमारी प्राइस पालिसी की वजह से मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है और इस मंहगाई के कारण गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग बहुत परेशान हो रहा है। हमारी प्राइस पालिसी फेलयोर साबित हुई है। अब मिडिल क्लास जिसकी कि मासिक आमदनी फिक्सेड है उस पर इस मंहगाई के बढ़ने का बड़ा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। इस दृष्टि से हमें यह प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है कि यह मंहगाई न बढ़े और आज सामान्य मनुष्य का जीवन जो अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है उसको ठीक करने का प्रयत्न करें।

हमारा जो टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर है उसके बारे में कुछ विचार करना आवश्येक है। उसके अन्तर्गत हम डाइरैक्ट और इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्स लगाते हैं। इस साल के बजट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हमारी नीति इन-डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज लगाने की ओर बढ़ती जा रही है। सन् १९५०-५१ में केन्द्रीय सरकार का टोटल रेवेन्यू ४०४ करोड़ रुपये का था। उसमें डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन १७९.५८ करोड़ का था। उसका प्रपोर्शन ४४ परसैंट था जब कि इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज का ५६ परसैंट था। सन् १९५५-५६ में टोटल टैक्स रेवेन्यू ४८५ करोड़ रुपये का हुआ। उसमें डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन १७३ करोड़ रुपये का हुआ और हमने देखा कि उसका प्रपोर्शन ४४ परसैंट से कम होकर ३५.७ परसेंट रह गया जब कि इन-डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन हमने ५६ परसट से ६४ परसेंट कर दिया। इसी तरह हम देखते है कि सन् १९५०-६१ में टोटल टैक्स रेवेन्यू ८४८ करोड़ रुपये का था। उसमें २७७ करोड़ रुपया डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन का हुआ और प्रपोर्शन घट कर ३२.७ परसेंट रह गया जब कि इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन का प्रपोर्शन ५७.६ परसेंट से बढ़ कर ६७.३ परसेंट हो गया। वैसे ही इस साल के बजट में हम ने देखा कि कुल ९१३ करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स लगाया। उसमें डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन २८५.६ करोड़ का है और उसका परसेंटेज प्रपोर्शन ३१.२ है। इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन से ६२८ करोड़ रुपया था और जिसका प्रपोर्शन ६८.७ परसेंट है। इन सब आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है

[श्री असर]

कि हमारी नीति डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन की ओर न बढ़ कर इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन की ओर बढ़ती जा रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह नीति अच्छी नहीं है । इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज का असर हमारी गरीब और सामान्य जनता पर पड़ता है और आज वह इनके भार से पीड़ित है । मेरी समझ में उचित यह था कि सरकार इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज के बदले डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज लगाने के बारे में सोचती । आज इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज की वजह से हमारी गरीब जनता त्राहि त्राहि कर रही है । आज हमारी ४० करोड़ की आबादी में केवल दस लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि इनकम टैक्स और डाइरैक्ट टैक्स देते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह १० लाख की संख्या काफी है ? अब ४० करोड़ में से १० लाख व्यक्ति ही टैक्स देते हैं । यह संख्या बढ़नी आवश्यक है और उसके लिए यही उपाय हो सकता है कि हमारी नीति बजाय इन-डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन के डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन की होनी चाहिए । डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज लगा कर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा हासिल कर सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे ।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमें १७०० करोड़ रुपये टैक्स लगा कर वसूल करने हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस तृतीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में हमने केवल ६० करोड़ रुपये का ही टैक्स लगाया है । अब पता नहीं कि हमने इन पांच वर्षों में १७०० करोड़ रुपये वसूल करने का क्या अनुपात रक्खा है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले साल में केवल ६० करोड़ रुपये के ही टैक्स लगाये गये है । क्या टैक्स इस साल इसलिए कम लगाये हैं कि अगले साल चुनाव होने वाला है ? मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस १७०० करोड़ रुपय को वसूल करन के लिए उन्होंने क्या अनुपात रक्खा है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब दें । हम देखते हैं कि यह ६० करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स लगाने से देश में एक हलचल मच गयी है तो जब जनता का आर्थिक स्तर उन्नत करने के हेतु हम १७०० करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स लगायेंगे तो क्या स्थिति होगी ? अब इसका कुछ संकेत और सबूत हाल में दिल्ली के उपचुनाव में मिल चुका है जिसमें कि कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार पराजित हुआ । हमने देखा कि हमने जो नये टैक्सेज लगाये थे उनको लेकर विरोधी दल वालों ने जनता में कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध प्रचार किया और परिणाम यह हुआ कि लोक सभा की सीट दिल्ली के हाल के उपचुनाव में कांग्रेस हार गई और जनसंघ का उम्मीदवार जीत गया ।

पंचवर्षीय योजना से फायदा धनिकों को और खास कर उद्योगपतियों को ज्यादा हुआ । देहाती क्षेत्र में प्लांस से कोई फायदा मिला ऐसा महसूस नहीं होता है । हमारे मित्रों ने भी इसको बतलाया कि बेकारी, अर्ध बेकारी और छुपी बेकारी से देहाती अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गयी है । पिछले दो सालों में इसकी ओर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । शहरों में होने वाले बेकारों के और उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन और नौकरी के वास्ते तो कुछ प्रयत्न हो भी रहे हैं मगर देहातों में तो उनकी गणना भी अभी तक नहीं हुई है ।

तीसरे प्लान में भी इसके लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । इसके लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है । धनराशि का लक्ष्य भी निश्चित नहीं किया है और गणना भी करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है । हमारी योजना काफी बड़ी है लेकिन हमने जो यह योजना बनाई है वह धन प्रधान योजना है जब कि हमारे देश की विशाल जनसंख्या को देखते हुए श्रम प्रधान योजना बनानी चाहिए थी । हमारे देश के हालात को देखते हुए श्रम प्रधान योजनाएं ही लाभदायक

साबित होंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस दृष्टि से इस पर विचार किया जाये।

कृषि पर निर्भर होने वालों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। मेरी समझ में केवल कृषि पर निर्भर होना उचित न होगा। कृषि पर निर्भर होने वालों का परिणाम कम होना चाहिए और कुटीर उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, छोटे उद्योग आदि में धन विस्तार करने से कृषि पर भार कम पड़ सकता है। लेकिन पिछली दोनों योजनाओं में इस दृष्टि से ज्यादा काम हुआ नहीं है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। परिणाम इसका यही रहेगा कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बावजूद भी देहाती क्षेत्र का आर्थिक स्तर सुधरेगा नहीं और वह उन्नत नहीं होगा। हमें देहातों में छोटे छोटे कुटीर और लघु उद्योग खोलने के बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठाना चाहिए।

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने में सरकार विफल रही है। जिस उद्देश्य से भारत सेवक समाज की स्थापना की गई है उसको पूरा करने में वह असमर्थ रहा है। उसका स्वरूप सर्वदलीय न रह कर, एक दलीय बन गया है। हाल में दिल्ली में हुए उपचुनाव में भारत सेवक समाज के लोगों ने कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार के पक्ष में खुला प्रचार ही नहीं किया बल्कि दूसरों पर इसके लिए दबाव भी डाला। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बस्ती में जो कम्युनिटी हाल बनाए गए हैं वे बनाए तो गये हैं कर्मचारियों के लिए लेकिन उन पर भारत सेवक समाज ने कब्जा कर रक्खा है। हाल में सभा करने के लिए भारत सेवक समाज वहां से रुपये वसूल करता है जिसका कि कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं रक्खा जाता है। भारत सेवक समाज को अब तक सरकार की तरफ से प्रायः १ करोड़ रुपया मिला है। वह रुपया किस तरह से खर्च हुआ है इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए।

एक बात की ओर मैं और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह दिल्ली को ए० क्लास सिटी घोषित करने बारे में है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले यहां हाउस में इस बारे में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था तो उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि सरकार दिल्ली को ए० क्लास डिक्लेयर करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है। मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली को ए० क्लास घोषित करने के बारे में देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए। आज दिल्ली की आबादी २६ लाख हो गई है और यहां का कौस्ट आफ लिविंग सबसे ज्यादा है बम्बई और कलकत्ते से भी ज्यादा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली को ए० क्लास बनाने की घोषणा करने में सरकार को देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी इस बारे में निर्णय घोषित कर दिया जाय।

दिल्ली में लो हाउसिंग ग्रुप को मकान बनाने के लिए सरकार जो कर्जा देती है उस पर कम्पाउन्ड इंटरेस्ट वसूल किया जाता है? यह सरासर अन्याय है। दिल्ली केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र है। यहां कोई थर्ड पार्टी नहीं है। फिर कम्पाउंड इन्ट्रेस्ट वसूल करने का क्या अर्थ है? सरकार गरीबों को सहायता देना चाहती है, या मुनाफा कमाना चाहती है? आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि कर्ज की डीड में यह बताया नहीं जाता कि ब्याज की दर कम्पाउंड होगी, हम कम्पाउंड इन्ट्रेस्ट लेने वाले हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से अपील करूंगा कि इस बारे में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाये।

लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कार्पोरेशन ने काफी प्रगति की है और उसके लिये वह बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन उनका काम बढ़ाने के लिये जो फील्ड आफिसर्ज जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया है और अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह उन्हें बोनस नहीं दिया गया। उन्हें जो कुछ दिया गया है, वह ओवर टाइम है, बोनस नहीं है।

मुझे बताया गया है कि एल० आई० सी० में १२ करोड़ रुपया ऐसा पड़ा है, जिसका

[श्री असर]

कोई हिसाब नहीं है। रुपया जमा हो गया है, लेकिन वह बीमा कराने वालों के खातों में जमा नहीं किया गया है।

दिल्ली में रुपया जमा कराने की पद्धति ठीक नहीं है। एक ही स्थान पर लोगों को जाना पड़ता है, जहां वे घंटों तक लाइन में खड़े रहते हैं। इसलिये ज्यादा ब्रांच आफ़िसेज होना जरूरी है। पालिसीज के सरेंडर और लैप्स का परिणाम बढ़ता जा रहा है, जो कि बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। इस विषय में भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

सरकार को अफीम पैदा करने वाले किसानों की कठिनाइयों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार जिस कीमत पर किसानों से अफ़ीम खरीदती है और जिस पर बेचती है, उसमें जमीन आसमान का फ़र्क है। किसानों को दी जाने वाली कीमत बढ़नी चाहिए। इस वर्ष अधिक वर्षा से अफ़ीम की फ़सल को क्षति पहुंची है। उनको सहायता दी जाये और अगले वर्ष के लिये उनके खेती के रकबे में कमी न की जाये।

श्री लच्छीराम (हमीरपुर-रक्षित--अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने पिछले दस बारह वर्षों में जो काम किये हैं, वे वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय हैं, क्योंकि सरकार की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उसको देखते हुए उसने वास्तव में बड़े लम्बे चौड़े कार्य किये हैं। देश की स्थिति को सम्भालने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाये, पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था के लिये जो बड़े बड़े बांध बनाये, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी जो कार्य किये, खेती-बाड़ी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये भी जो काम किये, उन सब को देख कर बड़ी खुशी होती है लेकिन हमारे गांवों में एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा भी है, जिस पर हमारी दस बारह साल की आजादी का कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है और वह वर्ग है खेतिहर मजदूर। खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या लगभग ५ करोड़ बताई जाती है। १९५० में एक जांच कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी, जिसकी रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया था कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी १०४ रुपया सालाना है और प्रति परिवार ४४७ रुपये, लेकिन उनका सालाना खर्च प्रति परिवार ४६० रुपये के करीब बताया गया है। उन पर जो कर्ज का बोझा है, उस के कारण लगभग ४४ १।२ प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं, जो कर्जदार हैं। जो रिपोर्ट १९५६ में प्रकाशित हुई, उसमें जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, वे और भी दुःखद हैं। उनमें प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी घट कर लगभग ९६ रुपये रह गई है और सालाना आमदनी भी घट कर ४३७ रुपये प्रति परिवार रह गई है। इसके साथ ही उनके खर्चे का बोझा भी बढ़ा है। उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि उनका सालाना खर्च प्रति परिवार ६१७ रुपये हो गया है। इस तरह से उन लोगों की हालत काफी बिगड़ रही है, जब कि हमारे देश में जो दूसरे प्रकार के मजदूर हैं, जो कारखानों में लगे हुए हैं, उनकी हालत में बराबर सुधार हो रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनकी ओर ध्यान न दिया जाये, लेकिन जो पांच करोड़ भाई गांवों में रहते हैं, जिनका काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, हमारी खेती का सबसे बड़ा काम जिनके कंधों पर है, उन के लिये कुछ न हो यह दुःख की बात है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि सरकार ने उस ओर कुछ काम किये। उनको परती जमीन दिलाने के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था की गई। भूदान के द्वारा कुछ जमीन उनको देने का निश्चय किया गया, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि वह जमीन जिन लोगों के द्वारा बांटी गई, वे बदनाम किस्म के व्यक्ति थे। ग्राम पंचायतों के सभापतियों के हाथों में जमीन बांटने का काम दिया गया, जो अधिकतर पुराने जमींदार थे। उन्होंने इस जमीन को उन लोगों के हाथों में नहीं जाने दिया। श्री श्रीकांत

मे अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जमीन बांटने की व्यवस्था सभापतियों के हाथों में होने के कारण उसमें गड़बड़ हो गई और मैं सिफ़ारिश करता हूं कि उनके द्वारा वह जमीन न बांटी जाये । इसलिये जहां तक जमीन बांटे जाने का प्रश्न है, वह बात इसके लिये कोई खास महत्व की नहीं रही ।

उन लोगों के लिये दूसरा काम यह किया गया कि यहां से प्रदेश सरकारों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम बनाने के लिये आदेश दिये गये और कहीं कहीं वे कानून बने, लेकिन ये सब कानून दिखावा मात्र रह गये । वे थोड़े से बड़े बड़े फ़ार्मों और सरकारी फ़ार्मों पर लागू हुए और उन लोगों पर उनका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा । आपने सीलिंग जमीन पर लगाने का प्रस्ताव किया था । आपने कहा था कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें इसके बारे में कानून बनायें ताकि सीमा निर्धारित हो सके । परन्तु इसमें भी काफी विलम्ब हुआ है और इस विलम्ब के कारण जो जमीन बची भी है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसका अच्छा भाग भूमिहीनों को मिलने वाला नहीं है । मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि बजट बनाते समय वह इन पिछड़े हुए तथा अभागे लोगों के लिए वो राशि रखें ताकि उनकी हालत में कुछ सुधार हो सके ।

हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत एक पर्यटक विभाग है जो बाहर से आने वाले यात्रियों को यहां के ऐतिहासिक स्थान दिखलाने इत्यादि का काम करता है । उसके बारे में मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जो गाइड लोग हैं जो उनको ऐतिहासिक स्थान दिखाने के लिए ले जाते हैं, वे कोशिश यह करते हैं कि ऐतिहासिक स्थान देखने में उनका समय कम लगे और खरीदारी इत्यादि में वे ज्यादा रुचि दिखायें । बाहर से आने वाला मुसाफिर जब कोई चीज खरीदता है तोउस की कीमत उसको बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बताई जाती है और हमारे जो गाइड लोग लोग होते हैं वे उस कीमत की स्वीकृति दे देते हैं और कहते हैं यह मुनासिब मूल्य है । लेकिन बाद में जब उस यात्री को मालूम होता है कि उससे ज्यादा कीमत दिलवाई गई है तो उसको हमारे देश के प्रति कोई अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, अच्छी भावना नहीं बनती है । सुनने में आया है कि गाइड लोगों और ड्राइवर लोगों की इसमें कुछ सांठ-गांठ सी होती है जिसकी वजह से यह सब कुछ होता है । यह सही है कि बाहर से आए हुए लोग जो सामान खरीदते हैं, उनसे हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है लेकिन जो यह बदनामी होती है, उससे बचा जाना चाहिये, वह अच्छी बात नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विभाग का ध्यान इस ओर भी जाए ।

अब मैं इनकम-टैक्स विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इस विभाग में कुछ पुरानी विचारधारा के अधिकारीगण हैं जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में धन इकट्ठा करने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी सख्तियां किया करते थे, जनता को परेशान किया करते थे । उनकी आज भी वैसी ही मनोवृत्ति है । जितना अधिक रुपया वे इकट्ठा करके दिखाते थे, उतने ही मालिक लोग उनसे खुश होते थे, लेकिन अब स्थिति बदल गई है । अब अगर हमें जनता से पैसा लेना है तो उसको परेशान करके नहीं बल्कि उसको प्रसन्न करके लेना होगा ।

आपने जो इनकम टैक्स की सीमा निर्धारित की है, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि छोटे छोटे दूकानदार भी उस सीमा के अन्तर्गत आ गये हैं । अनेक दूकानदार ऐसे हैं जो अनपढ़ होने की वजह से हिसाब किताब नहीं रख सकते हैं । इस काम को करने के लिये उनको मुनीम रखना पड़ता है और उनको काफी पैसा देना पड़ता है । इस काम के लिए अगर वे मुनीम रखते हैं तो एक तिहाई पैसा उन्हें उसको देना पड़ जाता

[श्री लछीराम]

है । चूंकि वे हिसाब किताब नहीं रख पाते हैं इस वास्ते इनकम टैक्स आफिसर उनको काफी रगड़ते हैं जिससे उनमें बड़ा असन्तोष पाया जाता है । उनकी हैसियत से अधिक टैक्स उनको अदा करने पर मजबूर किया जाता है । इन छोटे छोटे दूकानदारों को राहत पहुंचाने का आपको कोई न कोई तरीका ढूंढना चाहिये । मेरा सुझाव है कि तीन हजार से पांच हजार तक की आमदनी वाले लोगों को अगर किसी तरह का लाइसेंस ले दिया जाए और यह निश्चित कर दिया जाए कि तीन हजार या चार हजार या पांच हजार आमदनी वालों को बिना हिसाब किताब रखे इतना इनकम टैक्स देना होगा तो जो हिसाब किताब रखने की कठिनाई है, वह दूर हो सकेगी और उनको राहत मिल सकेगी । अगर यह चीज नहीं हो सकती है तो कोई और उपाय आप सोच सकते हैं जिससे हिसाब किताब रखने पर उनको मजबूर न किया जाए । आज इनकम टैक्स आफिसर उन पर चौबीसों घंटे धौंस जमाए रखते हैं, उनसे उनकी छुट्टी पाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और यह जो चीज हैं, यह नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अब मैं पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पिछली बार हमारे नन्दा जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ विशेष कार्य किया जाएगा । मैं स्वयं एक पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र से आता हूं । बुन्देलखंड का क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और हमेशा से ही उपेक्षित रहा है । उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । वह क्षेत्र नदियों, नालों और पहाड़ों से भरा पूरा है । लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि उस क्षेत्र में नदियों पर कोई पुल नहीं, सड़कों का अभाव है, रेलवे लाइन इत्यादि नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि ये जो चीजें हैं इनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाए । पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में विकास कार्य करने के लिए बार बार आपसे अनुरोध किये जाने पर भी, कोई ऐसे ठोस विकास कार्य नहीं किये गये हैं जिनके बारे में हम अपने क्षेत्रों में जाकर यह गर्व के साथ कह सकें कि हमारी सरकार ने हमारे लिए यह यह किया है और यह करने जा रही है । अभी हाल ही में सुनने को मिला है कि मातातीला बांध से बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली बनने जा रही है । यह भी प्रान्तीय सरकार से सुनने को मिला है कि सरकार के द्वारा वहां एक बिजली का सामान तैयार करने का कारखाना लगाया जाने वाला है और इसके बारे में चर्चा चल रही है । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जैसे आम तौर पर पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के साथ होता है कहीं यह कारखाना भी वहां न लगा करके कहीं किसी दूसरी जगह न लगा दिया जाए । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस ओर प्रान्तीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करें और उससे कहें कि बिजली का सामान तैयार करने वाला कारखाना वहीं लगे ।

जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दस बारह साल से यह हरिजनोत्थान का काम बड़े जोरशोर से चला है । यह आवश्यक था कि हरिजनोत्थान के लिए जो काम किए गए हैं, उनका प्रचार हो, जो कानून बनाये गये हैं, उनका प्रचार हो । सरकारी तौर पर प्रचार कार्य हुआ है और इसके साथ ही साथ कुछ गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं को भी सहायता दे करके प्रचार कार्य करवाया गया है । लेकिन मैंने देखा कि कुछ गैर सरकारी संस्थायें जो इस कार्य को करने के लिए सरकार से पैसा लेती हैं, उसका वह ठीक उपयोग नहीं करती हैं और इसके नतीजे के तौर पर सरकार की बदनामी हुई है । मैं समझता हूं कि इन पिछले दस बारह सालों में हमारे बनाये हुए कानूनों का काफी प्रचार हुआ है और जो उन्नति के काम किये गये हैं, उनका भी काफी प्रचार

हुआ है । अब मैं समझता हूं कि प्रचार-कार्य के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को पैसा न देकर के उसी पैसे का इस्तमाल अगर इनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, इनको उद्योग-धंधे सिखाने के लिए, ऐसे कामों के लिए जिनसे इनकी हालत सुधरे, शिक्षा इनको मिले, किया जाये तो अच्छा होगा । इस तरह के काम करना उनकी उन्नति में सहायक होगा ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं । प्रान्तीय सरकार ने जो सेल्ज़-टैक्स इत्यादि लगाये हैं, उनमें काफी ऐसी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं जिनसे हमारी सरकार की बदनामी होती है और उसको बदनाम होना पड़ता है । मिसाल के तौर पर यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने गल्ले को तोलने वालों, वजनकश लोगों पर सेल्ज़ टैक्स लगाया है और एक रुपया सैकड़ा लेने का फैसला किया है । वजनकश जो बाहर से किसान गाड़ी लेकर आते हैं, उसमें और खरीदार से दोनों से मिल कर के लगभग २० आना सैकड़ा लेते हैं और प्रान्तीय सरकार ने उन पर एक रुपया सैकड़ा टैक्स बांध रखा है । आप सोचें कि बीस आना तो उसे मिलता है करीब-करीब और एक रुपया उससे वसूल कर लिया जाता है, ऐसी हालत में वह क्या कर सकता है । ऐसी हालत में या तो वह गलत काम करेगा, चोरी करेगा या फिर अपनी दूकान पर बैठ करके सरकार को कोसेगा, हम सब को गालियां देगा । यह अच्छा तरीका नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि वजनकश लोगों को, तोलने वाले लोगों को इस तरह से गलत काम करने से रोकने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि टैक्स बांधने के तरीके में सुधार किया जाए और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जायेगा ।

श्री अछन्ना (आदिलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समय आपने मुझे दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । आजादी के बाद से दो योजनायें बनी हैं और कार्यान्वित हुई हैं और अब तीसरी योजना की रूपरेखा हमारे सामने है । जितनी अनाज की उत्पत्ति होनी चाहिये, उतनी उत्पत्ति अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है । यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें आश्चर्य की कोई बात नहीं है । जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में जितनी-जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं हुई है और इसके अपने कुछ कारण हैं । हमारा देश बहुत ही गरीब है और इसके रिसोर्सिस बहुत कम हैं । जितने रिसोर्सिस हैं भी, उनका भी हम पूरी तरह से लाभ नहीं उठा पाये हैं । जितनी भी वर्षा हमारे देश में होती है, उसकी एक-एक बूंद बांध करके रखी नहीं जा सकी है । आज फर्टिलाइजर्ज़ और सीड्स किसानों तक आसानी से नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं । उनको चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं दफ्तरों के और कचहरियों के । हमारी जितनी जरूरियात हैं उनको मीट करने के लिए हमारे पास उतना पैसा नहीं है जिसके कारण हमारे देश के नेताओं को और खासकर वित्त मंत्री जी को देश-विदेश का दौरा करना पड़ता है और एक्सटर्नल असिस्टेंस की मांग करनी पड़ती है । जो भी एक्सटर्नल असिस्टेंस हमको मिल रही है वह भी हमारी प्रगति में सहायक सिद्ध होगी । आज बाहर से हमें जो पैसा मिल रहा है, उसकी जमानत हमारी डेमोक्रेसी है । जिस डेमोक्रेटिक फौर्म को हमने अपनाया है, वही इसकी जामिन है । सभी देश डेमोक्रेसी को डेवलेप होते हुए देखना चाहते हैं और हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं । हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो दूसरे देशों का दौरा किया है और उसके फलस्वरूप जो हमको काफी पैसा मिल रहा है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं ।

अभी जो तीसरी योजना शुरू होने वाली है उसमें हम अपना उत्पादन ३१ परसेंट से ३८ परसेंट तक बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए जिस प्रकार

[श्री अशण्णा]

से काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है । आज पंचायत समिति से लेकर पार्लियामेंट तक इसके लिए काम हो रहा है । किसी को नेताओं की नीयत पर किसी किस्म का शुबहा नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तेजी से प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है ।

उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लैंड रिफार्म की सख्त जरूरत है । कुछ प्रान्तों में लैंड रिफार्म का काम हुआ है । मेरे प्रान्त में टिनेंसी रिफार्म एक्ट का निफाज हुआ था लेकिन किसी कानूनी बाधा के कारण आज वह एक्ट चलन में नहीं है । हैदराबाद टिनेंसी एक्ट के तहत जो काम होने वाले थे उनका क्या हाल होगा आज इस बारे में परेशानी है ।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में वेस्ट लैंड काफी पड़ा हुआ है । एग्रीकल्चर रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि जुलाई में एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी इस मसले पर विचार करने के लिये बिठायी गयी थी । आन्ध्र प्रदेश और बंगाल और कुछ दूसरे प्रान्तों से प्रोपोजल आ गए हैं, और कई प्रान्तों से नहीं आए हैं । मैं आपके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो वेस्ट लैंड पड़ हुए हैं उनसे पूरा-पूरा फायदा उठाना चाहिये । आज दस-दस बारह-बारह साल से कुछ लैंडलेस काश्तकार इस तरह की जमीनों पर काश्त करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक उनके नाम पट्टा नहीं हुआ है । वह कभी पांच एकड़ की बात सुनते हैं कभी सात एकड़ की बात सुनते हैं लेकिन सीधे तौर पर प्रान्तीय सरकार यह नहीं कहती कि हम ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग कराना चाहते हैं इसलिए इडिवीजुअल्स को पट्टा नहीं करते । यह बात साफ होनी चाहिए क्योंकि काश्तकारों की अजीब हालत हो रही है और वे पूरी तरह से मेहनत नहीं कर पाते ।

साथ ही साथ में यह अर्ज करता हूं कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में कडम डेम टूट चुका है, दो ढाई साल से उस पर काम हो रहा है लेकिन अभी तक वह बन नहीं पाया, जिस तेजी से उस पर काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है, इरीगशन दश को अन्न के मामले सेल्फ में सफीशट बनाने में बडा फैक्टर है साथ ही साथ कम्पनिकेशन्स का भी बड़ा महत्व है । मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी आन्ध्र से महाराष्ट्र को मिलाने वाली हाई वे पर है । लेकिन उस सड़क पर पान गंगा का पुल टूट गया है । उसको बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी तवज्जह नहीं दे रही है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसकी तामीर पर फौरी तवज्जह दी जाए ।

डाइरेक्ट और इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सों के जरिये और एक्सटरनल असिस्टेंस के जरिये जो देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम हो रहा है उसके लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं । साथ ही साथ जो नेशनल सेविंग स्कीम है उसके बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

आज जो भारत का नवनिर्माण हो रहा है उसमें टैक्स पेयर हाथ बंटा रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान में बसने वाला कोई नागरिक टैक्स के खिलाफ नहीं है । वह चाहता है कि कुछ न कुछ कंट्रीब्यूशन करे । मैं आपके द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब आदमी भी कुछ हाथ बंटाना चाहता है । जो आपकी नेशनल सेविंग स्कीम है उसके बारे में मैं समझता हूं कि उसको अगर पंचायतों के हाथ में दे दिया जाये तो बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है । जैसे आन्ध्र में डि-सेंट्रलाइजेशन हो रहा है और पंचायत समितिय और परिषदें बन रही हैं। अगर आप इस स्कीम को रिआरगेनाइज करके इन पंचायतों और परिषदों को दे दें तो मैं समझता हूं

कि आपको करोड़ों रुपया मिल जाएगा । आज लोग पैसा देने के लिए मुंतजिर हैं । आपको काफी पैसा मिलेगा ।

साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात गोल्ड बांड्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । इसमें शायद आपको कुछ प्रेक्टिकल बाधाएं हैं, ऐसा एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से मालूम पड़ता है । मगर जब से श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने फांइनेंस मंत्रालय को संभाला है तब से लोगों में काफी विश्वास पैदा हो गया है । अगर अब आप मांगेंगे तो आपको काफी सोना मिलेगा । अगर आप दस बारह साल के गोल्ड बांड इश्यू करें और लोगों को कुछ इंटरेस्ट दें तो आपको बहुत सोना मिल जाएगा जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुंजमिद पड़ा हुआ है, और उससे देश की प्रगति में काफी मदद मिलेगी ।

मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दस साल से देश के अन्दर बहुत तरक्की हुई है । इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता । आप किसी चीज को देख लीजिए, चाहे जो सरकारी मकान बने हैं उनको देख लीजिए, या जो सरकारी कारखाने बने हैं उनको देख लीजिए, या सड़कों को देख लीजिए या रेलवे को देख लीजिए, चाहे शिक्षा या दूसरे महकमों को देख लीजिये, सब में तरक्की हुई है ।

जहां इस देश के अन्दर जो कम्पनियां थीं, चाहे वे प्राइवेट थीं या पब्लिक थीं या गवर्नमेंट की थीं, उनका पेडअप कैपीटल सन् १९४८–४९ में ५२६ करोड़ रुपया था, वह सन् १९५९–६० में १५९३ करोड़ तक हो गया । इसी तरह से जो गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनियां हैं उनका सन् १९५५–५६ में पेडअप कैपीटल जो ६६ करोड़ था वह सन् १९५९–६० में ४६८ करोड़ हो गया और आज वह कोई ६०५ या ६०७ करोड़ के करीब हो गया है । इसी तरह से जहां रेलवे में सन् १९५०–५१ में ८२७ करोड़ का सरमाया लगा हुआ था वहां सन् १९६०–६१ के अन्दर उनमें १५५९ करोड़ का सरमाया लगा हुआ है । तो कोई चीज आप देख लीजिए वह इन दस बारह सालों में तकरीबन दुगुनी हो गई है ।

जहां तक नहर का सवाल है, अंग्रेजी राज के दौरान में नहरों के ऊपर अन्दाजन १६० करोड़ रुपया लगा था । लेकिन पिछले १०–१२ सालों में न जाने देश में कितने प्रोजेक्ट बने । अकेले भाखरा नंगल बांध के ऊपर १५४ करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, और मेरे अपने प्रदेश के अन्दर इन १०–१२ सालों के अन्दर इतना रुपया लगा है जितना कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान जब एक थे तो सारे देश पर डेढ़ सौ सालों में में नहीं लगा था । तो अगर कोई कहे कि देश के अन्दर तरक्की नहीं हुई है तो यह सही बात नहीं है ।

अभी मुझसे पहले माथुर साहब ने जिक्र किया था कि जिन भाइयों की तनख्वाहें सौ रुपए से लेकर ४०० रुपए तक के बीच में हैं उन सरकारी नौकरों को घाटा हुआ है । जो उनका इंडेक्स आफ लिविंग है उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि उनको इन दस बारह सालों में नुक्सान हुआ है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात सही नहीं है । आज अन्दाजा लगाइये कि सन् १९५१ के अन्दर हमारे देश के अन्दर कोई ५.९ लाख के करीब सरकारी कर्मचारी थे और अब ७.४ लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं । एक तरह से ड्योढ़े के करीब हो गए हैं इन ६–७ सालों के अन्दर और ये सबके सब उन्हीं के भाई भतीजे हैं जो कि पहले से सरकारी नौकर थे । तो इसका फायदा तो उन्हीं को पहुंचा है । और अगर सरकारी

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

नौकरों की तनख्वाह का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो आपको मालूम होगा कि आठ-दस साल पहले के मुकाबले में अब उनकी तनख्वाह का बिल तकरीबन तिगुना होता है ।

जो लोग फैक्टरियों में काम करते थे उनकी तादाद थी २६.१ लाख के करीब और वह अब जाकर ३४.१ लाख के करीब हो गयी है । इस तरीके से आप देखेंगे कि सरकारी नौकरियों में वृद्धि हुई है और दूसरे जो पढ़े-लिखे भाई हैं उनकी नौकरियों की तादाद बढ़ी है और उससे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को ही फायदा हुआ है । यही नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे याद है कि एक व्यक्ति जो कि चपड़ासी था, पटवारी था या छोटे दरजे का सरकारी नौकर था, उनकी तनख्वाहें आज पहले के मुकाबले में तीन गुनी हो गई हैं । अब इसके लिए उन्होंने रुपये की कीमत ४ आने बताई है

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

There are 51 selected cut motion relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Finance. They may be moved subject to their being admissible.

Increase in civil expenditure

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1." (1653)

Price policy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1." (1654)

Failure to check inflation

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1209)

Failure to check the smuggling of gold and precious stones into India

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1210)

Failure to maintain the value of rupee in the world market

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1211)

Failure to maintain the proper ratio of prices between agricultural goods and non-agricultural essential commodities.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1213)

Failure to check the smuggling of Indian currency notes

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1213)

Failure to tax the people on the basis of capacity to pay

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1214)

Need to raise the rate of interest to attract deposits in Banks and Postal Savings Banks.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1215)

Failure to get loans needed for Third Five Year Plan from foreign countries

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1216)

Failure to check the rise in the cost of living

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1232)

Need to nationalise the banking industry

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1521)

Need to stop efforts for promoting export and reducing imports

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1640)

Administration of the Indian Stamp Act in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1641)

Disparity in productivity and income between the overcrowded rural and the advancing urban areas.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1642)

Lack of savings out of the increase in income of middle and upper classes

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1643)

Shortfall in the expenditure in the Second Plan

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1645)

Working of the Special Development Fund under P. L. 480.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1646)

Need to speed up the disposal of claims and other complaints against LIC.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1647)

Need for reorientation of the tax policy

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1648)

Need to check the upward trends of Prices

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1649)

Need to tighten up the administrative machinery of L.I.C.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1650)

Need to continue "gunja" plantations for medicinal purposes and for export.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1651)

Working of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1655)

Need to implement the recommendation of Joint Council for field officers of L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1656)

Investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1657)

Payment of bonus to the field officers of L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1658)

Need to increase the present day emoluments of the field working of L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1659)

Delay in completing the process of liquidation of various banks under liquidation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1660)

Need to take proper legal step against Directors of Banks responsible for malpractices.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1661)

Working of the Re-finance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1662)

Working of the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1663)

Budgetary principles in a planned economy.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1664)

Need for co-ordination between State Budgets and Central Budget.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1665)

Need to introduce Deposit Insurance Scheme in banking.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1666)

Monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1667)

Function of Reserve Bank of India in respect of providing agricultural credit.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1668)

Administration of the Banking Companies Act.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1669)

Working of the State Bank of India.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1670)

Need for amalgamation of small banks

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1671)

Need for enforcing Deposit Insurance Scheme.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1672)

Need for revision in tax collecting machinery.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1673)

Failure to hold the price line

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1674)

Indirect taxation policy.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1675)

Failure to collect arrears of tax levied

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1676)

Need for checking the issue of bonus shares in the banks.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1677)

Direct taxation policy

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1678)

Failure to take adequate steps against persons responsible for Palai Central Bank's crash.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1679)

Need to speed up the amalgamation of small banks in Kerala.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (1683)

Inadequate provision for Industrial development of the Union Territories of Manipur in the Third Plan.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100." (1644)

Need for extension of activities of the Assam Financial Corporation to serve the needs of Manipur.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100." (1652)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are not before the House.

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18 hrs.

*SCALES OF PAY OF TEACHERS OF DEGREE COLLEGES ETC.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I raise this half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on 1st April, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 2637, regarding the scales of pay of the teaching staff of technical institutions.

The problem of attracting suitable persons for the teaching staff of the technical instituions has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. The All India Council for Technical Education, as long ago as 1958, recommended certain scales of pay which were as follows. I shall mention only one or two. They recommended for Director or Principal (Mainly post-graduate course) a salary of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500; for mainly degree course, they recommended Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1800, and for the principals of polytechnics, they recommended Rs. 800 to Rs. 1250. These were the scales if pay that were recommended in 1958 and they have been approved by the University Grants Commission. Further, the Central Government have accepted the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, and advised the State Governments that whatever extra liability the State Governments would incur as a result of the implementation of these scales would be met from the Central Government. But let us examine the position now as to what has happened, after three years, because the recommendation was made in 1958.

In reply to the question, the hon. Minister has stated:

> "Kerala, Madras Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have yet to implement revised scales of pay.".

So, I thought that the States which had not been mentioned in this list, namely the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam had implemented the scales of pay recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education. Then, I put another question to find out whether it has been implemented in Andhra Pradesh, because I knew that there were certain technical institutes in Andhra Pradesh where these scales of pay had not been implemented. I asked for the total amount paid to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the year 1960-61 on account of additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the revised scales of salary as re-recommended by the Council. The hon. Minister's reply was:

> "No payment was made during 1960-61 on account of the revised salary scales as the State Government have not implemented this scheme".

That is with regard to Andhra Pradesh. On 1st April, the reply to the question was that only 11 States had yet to implement it. But on 13th April, when a question was specifically asked in regard to Andhra Pradesh which was not included as not having implemented the scales of pay, I got the reply that that State Government had not implemented it. That satement is correct because I know some facts. In the technical school which is there, the Mining institute, Kothagudam, the Principal of the Institute gets only Rs. 600 per month as against the scale of Rs. 800—1250 recommended by the Council and a lecturer gets Rs. 180—300 scale now as against the Council's recommendation of the scale Rs. 350—850. This is the position with regard to Andhra Pradesh.

There was another body which was appointed by the Planning Commission. It was the Working Group on Technical Education and Vocational Training. In their report, they also stressed and emphasised that the revised scales of pay recommended by the Council should be implemented,

*Half-an-hour discussion.

because wherever they went—to whichever State they went, specially States like Rajasthan and others—they were told that those institutes were finding it very difficult to get suitable teaching staff to man those technical institutes because of the low salaries prevailing. The Estimates Committee also noted this, though they have not made any specific recommendation that in order to stop the flight of these people to other professions, these pay scales should be adopted.

Now let us see what is happening in our country. Today we are embarking on fast industrial development. Therefore, the need for technical people is very great. In every annual report, whether it is of Hindustan Steel or of the Railways or of the National Coal Development Corporation or of the Bureau of Mines or of the Geological Survey of India, you will find that they are not able to complete their programme of work entrusted under the plan to them because of the acute shortage of trained technical personnel. Therefore, it is very essential that we should train as many people as possible.

Even in the Third Plan, especially in regard to the intermediate grades, that is, supervisory staff, we are going to be short by nearly 4,000 diploma-holders. Even on a conservative estimate, the actual demand during the Third Plan period is going to be 80,000. I am sure this number will be exceeded as pointed out by the Working Group. It will be 90,000. But how many diploma-holders will be available at the end of the Third Five Year Plan? 76,000.

Whenever we ask that a technical institution, a polytechnic or a higer technological institute should be opened, we are often told that there is a serious shortage of teaching personnel and therefore, it is not possible to embark on such a programme. So this is a sort of vicious circle. On the one hand, there is a shortage of personnel with the result that there cannot be proper growth or expansion of technical education. When there is no proper growth and expansion of technical education, we are not going to turn out the many diploma-holders and degree-holders who are very essential for our projects which have been included in the Third Plan. Therefore, unless and until we overcome this, I am afraid, important projects will not be able to come through during the Third Five Year Plan.

I can cite a single example. There was a Mining Institute in our State. The Principal was not there for nearly two years. Who was conducting the courses? He was the Principal of a Multipurpose school. He was manning an important institute like the Mining Institute. And, you can imagine the standard of the students that will come out of this Mining Institute when there is no Principal for nearly two years.

Another thing is with regard to the Regional Engineering College. I asked a young man to apply for lecturership in the Regional College at Warangal. He was an M. Tech. from the Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; and he came out in first class. Then, he went abroad for some training, and came back. He appeared before the Selection Committee. He did not want a very big salary; but he wanted only one increment. And, with that increment he was not at all going to supersede anybody, who had already been appointed. But the Selection Committee refused, with the result that this young man found a job in a private firm.

Today in the context of what is happening, in the context of the high salaries the ICS officers are getting, Rs. 4,000 a month, and in the context of what the private sector is paying, it is very difficult to attract really suitable personnel with talent for these institutions. Unless and until some energetic and vigorous action is pursued, I am afraid the whole Plan will not be able to succeed.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

I know the Minister is very much concerned about this; he is very serious. He has had two meetings of the Chief Ministers of the various States in 1959. Even as late as January, 1961, he had a meeting of the Chief Ministers. But, what is hapepning is this. These Chief Ministers have agreed; but they do not implement. I do not know what is the difficulty when the Central Government has agreed to give the additional expenditure, and when we are not able to find out people. Why is it not being implemented?

With regard to the recommendation like the improvement of the service condition of the teachers, it has been stated that certain facilities had been given. But I do not know from what date these are going to be implemented. For example, raising the age of retirement to 60 years and improving the salary scales and all these things have been there. I do not know from what date these are going to be implemented.

When we take the ratio of technical personnel in our country and compare it with industrially advanced countries, the figures are rather distressing. For instance, we have only 9 degree and diploma holders for a million of population. If you see the Soviet Union, there are 500 for a million of population. In the United States of America they have 250 for a million of population. These are two highly advanced and industrialised countries. So, let us take other countries like West Germany, England and Japan and others. The figures there are something like 20 times more than our figure.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The national income there is very high. You cannot compare with them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But we are going to embark upon a big industrialisation programme. Are you going to stop this developmental work? Are you going to stop these factories from working? Here, you can find a Secretary for Rs. 4,000 per mensem. My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh will have no grouse and he will not bring forward even a non-official Bill or resolution for reducing their salaries. This is the position. In the private sector, a general manager is getting Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000. Do you mean to say that we can stop anybody, any talented person, from going there? These are the temptations offered. In spite of all these temptations, there are people who work on lesser salaries in some public sector undertakings and also in the teaching profession. Btu such examples are very few.

Therefore, I very strongly urge upon the Minister to see that the scales of pay are implemented immediately. Otherwise, I am sure our whole Plan will not succeed on account of non-implementation.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know how many foreigners are working in these technical institutes and what are their salaries compared to the salaries of those of corresponding status in the country? My second question is how many persons have been sent abroad by the Ministry for training in order to man these institutes polytechnics and higher institutes of technical education? May third question is: whether any survery has been made by the Ministry so far as the needs of these technical institutes and polytechnics are concerned, and what is the Ministry doing in order to make good the gap which exists between the present condition and the needs?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): In this age of scientific advance, it is really an irony of fate that our scientific staff and engineering staff—

Mr. Speaker: He can only put a question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is making a speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am putting a question. My hon. friend is assuming too much power and I certainly resent it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He cannot make a speech. Otherwise, I could also have made a speech. We can all make speeches.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri **Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it not a fact that in all progressive countries, whether Communist or democratic, the salaries of scientists and technicians are much higher than those of the administrative staff? Secondly, is the hon. Minister aware that even in those States which have adopted the revised scales, particularly the State of Rajasthan about which I know, and which is always first in implementing these progressive steps, it is not easy to find suitable staff, and even those people who are there are relinquishing their posts to go to the administrative side and other fields? May I know what is the shortfall in our personnel particularly in the mining, engineering and geological side whether it is not to the tune of 40 per cent. and therefore the progress has been seriously hampered?

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): About the engineering institute in Andhra Pradesh, is it not a fact that the hon. Member has made no case against the Central Government and his appeal should lie with the Andhra Pradesh Government who have not implemented what the Central Government have already accepted? Secondly, is it not also a fact that the technical people should get much more than what they are getting today in India, and more than what the administrative officials should get?

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): May I know whether the Government are taking any steps to raise the level of teaching in these technical colleges and, if so, what steps are taken? Secondly, may I know whether the teachers who are serving in these technical institutes are leaving those institutes in view of the fact that what they are getting is very low?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I welcome the interest that the House has shown in the salary and status of teachers. I think hon. Members of this House probably know that I have myself been deeply concerned over this, and within the limitations under which we work, I have done whatever I could to see that teachers get a decent deal. But I think some of the questions asked today and some of the observations made are a little beside the point. That the teachers' salaries should be improved and their status should be improved, I hope there will be nobody in this House or anywhere in India question it. I also agree with my hon. friends who say that these scales, if possible, should be better than the scales in other avocations or at any rate, they should not be inferior. I personally would be content if they were equal. I would not quite agree with those who say that teachers should be paid higher salaries than in other avocations, because the teaching profession has certain compensations. As one who has been a teacher for a number of years, I know that other things being equal, there are many people who would be attracted to the teaching profession, because of the creative nature of the work, the pleasant nature of the work, the constant contact with young persons which is a source of inspiration to the teachers. All these factors are there but I certainly hold that the conditions should not be inferior.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why did he leave the teaching profession?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would not go into the question why I left the profession.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He also left the same profession.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not concerned why he left it. I would not have left it if certain conditions

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

were not created. Those are the things against which I am fighting to this day: I am referring to some of the conditions created by the managements, sometimes the undue advantage they take of the idealism of young people. I do not want to go into personal digressions, I could have chosen any profession I liked, but I deliberately chose the teaching profession in spite of the lower salary. I left it because the conditions became somewhat different.

I would first deal with the questions raised by Shri Vittal Rao. Firstly, his facts are somewhat wrong. They are not facts at all, because facts cannot be wrong. He referred to the mining institution at Kothagudem. That mining institution has been included in the improved scales and we have actually approved the implementation of improved salaries for all technical institutions in Andhra Pradesh as from 23rd February, 1960. Further, we have actually placed at the disposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government during the year 1960-61 a total amount of Rs. 7.93 lakhs. This is for all the centrally sponsored schemes, including the scheme for the improvement of salaries.

My hon. friend referred to a question which he said was asked on 13th April. But I understand it was asked on the 11th April. He had asked, what is the expenditure actually incurred? Obviously he wanted to know the expenditure incurred by the Andhra Pradesh Government in 1960-61. If he expects me to give a reply on the 13th April about the expenditure which was incurred up to 31st March, he is demanding the impossible. There is nobody who could give the total expenditure of any State Government on a particular item up to 31st March on the 13th April. That is why the answer was given that the information was not at that time available.

We have actually approved the date of implementation of the scheme as from 23rd February, 1960. During last year, Rs. 7·93 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government for assistance for all the centrally sponsored schemes. 7 States have fallen in line and the other States have now promised to do so. My friend, Shri Rao, referred to the two conferences of the Chief Ministers, but he probably does not know that. I make it a point to visit every State capital and I have discussion with the Chief Ministers. With everyone of them, I have pressed this point of implementing the scheme as early as possible. I now hope that they will implement the scheme perhaps from this financial year—I am referring to those who have not implemented it. 7 States have already done it and I think that will be an additional ground for the other 8 States doing so.

But my hon. friend would also realise that the Government of India can offer assistance, they can offer advice, but the Constitution has laid certain limitations in this respect. You, as the custodian of the rights of this House and of the provisions of the Constitution, would not permit a Central Ministry or Minister to interfere unduly with functions which have been allocated specifically to the State Governments.

Therefore, we can advise, we can plead, we can press, we can go on offering assistance, but we cannot compel them to accept these grades. What their difficulties are, they can best say, but they have given some indication that whenever there is any improvement in the salary scales it has its repercussions on all salaries within the State. They have their difficulties. I am sure hon. Members of this House will pay due credit to the Chief Ministers of the States, that they also realise the importance of education as the basis for the reconstruction of the life of this country, not only the industrial and economic life but the life of the country from every point of view, and

they are anxious to implement this scheme. If they have not been able to do it, perhaps they have their difficulties; but I have every confidence now, especially after the last Chief Ministers Conference in January 1961 where every Chief Minister who was present said so, that they would try to implement this scheme as quickly as possible.

Now I come to some of the questions asked by hon. friends. There were a large number of questions, and they almost reminded me of the practice which obtains in the Australian Parliament. In the Australian Parliament there are no advance notices of questions. Hon. Members come and anyone can ask any Minister any question about any subject. Well, Sir, you will appreciate that it is not possible to carry all the figures of a large Ministry or of different Ministries with one. But I will try to give some of the information which hon. Members have asked for.

I cannot give the exact number of foreigners in technical institutions in India. That fluctuates also, as they continuously come and go. Their salaries also differ. Those who come under the Colombo Plan get one scale of salary. Those who come under Rs. 310 for a loung lecturer in an engineering college at the age of 22, 23 or even 24 is, I submit, not very unreasonable in the TCM programme get a different scale of salary. Those who come under one of the UNESCO's or any of the other United Nations' projects get another scale of salary. One may say, roughly, they are quite well paid, probably none of them get less than, when all these things are taken into consideration, Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 per month. But, Sir, there are our own people also who get comparable salaries, and one thing I claim, that as a result of the improvements which we have recommended and which have been already accepted by seven governments, the scales which have been introduced will not compare unfavourably with the scales anywhere in India for any service.

My hon. friend referred to the ICS. There are no recruits to the ICS nowadays. He also referred to the fact that members of the ICS draw Rs. 4000. He forgot that they do not get Rs. 4000 when they start. I think a few get Rs. 4000 at the fag end of their career. Most do not get Rs. 4000, and now under the regulations even the Secretaries of the Government of India are entitled only to Rs. 3000. The rights of certain old employees have been protected, but all new Secretaries who come under the new service rules will get Rs. 3000. In our technical institutions also there are people who get Rs. 3000. Actually the scheme which we have introduced guarantee that a young man who has received the Master's Degree and training under the scheme that we have introduced will start on a salary of Rs. 410. Now, a salary of Rs. 410 for a young lecturer in an engineering college at the age of 22, 23 or even 24 is, I submit, not very unreasonable in our country, if we consider the economic conditions of this country. And, it is not unfavourable when we compare the salaries that the IAS and the IFS people get—they also start with Rs. 350 or Rs. 400. So we have established comparable scales. The Assistant Professor gets Rs. 600 to Rs. 1150,—it has been lately revised on account of the Pay Commission's recommendations so far as the central institutions are concerned —and these scales are not very unfavourable. The Directors get sometimes Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2500. There are some who get even Rs. 3000. Therefore, we have tried to improve the scales as much as possible.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma asked how many have been sent abroad. Many people are sent abroad under different schemes. If his question is only about the training scheme, we sent under the TCM programme over the last two years, as far as I recollect, something like 100 persons for training as teachers. We have also introduced a scheme for training within the country. Young promising graduates, brilliant graduates can now be given training within the country, and when they have received training they are entitled to the same salary of Rs. 410.

[Shri Hûmayun Kabir]

Then, my hon. friend asked about the survey of the needs of institutes. These are continually being surveyed and there was a survey made about two years ago when it was thought that there was a shortage of something like 40 per cent, and that is why all these measures have been taken. Improvement in salary scales, special measures for training of teachers and attracting young people I think these measures have already paid some dividends.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, asked whether the salary scales should not be higher for technical staff. I have already answered that question. I do not think they should be higher; but they should not be lower. I am definite about it. I do not think I will myself plead for a higher salary as such.

Then he asked whether it is not impossible to get the staff even with the improved grades. I do not think so. With the improved grades, people are coming, and if they do not come, I am sorry for the young men who do not come and I am sorry for my country. If in our country with an initial salary of Rs. 410 and with the possibility of going up to Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 bright young people do not come to the teaching profession, where there is also the appeal of idealism and the appeal of congenial work, it would reflect rather adversely on our young men and I do not think our young men deserve this adverse reflection.

About the shortfall etc., I have already said that these vary. But we are surveying the position and I think by the end of the Third Plan there will not be an shortage, as far as we can judge.

My hon. friend, Dr. Melkote, put some questions. I think I have already replied to them. Shri Basappa asked about the teaching level of the different institutions. The teaching levels in any country are not quite uniform in all the institutions. In every country where there are good teachers in an institution, the level is somewhat higher and so there is a certain amount of inequality. But our aim is always to try to see that they are equalised, as far as possible. But no country or Government can guarantee that all the teachers in all the institutions will be exactly of the same quality. After all, there are 450 million people in this conutry and only 500 come to the Lok Sabha, to the Parliament. Why only 500? Why should not all the 450 million have equal rights of being represented here? So, selections are there. That kind of inequality depend on aptitude, ability, experience and opportunity will always be there. But our aim will always be to try to equalise them, as far as possible, and to see that opportunities are equalised.

I think I have dealt with almost all the questions that were raised. I would repeat that I welcome the interest of the House, and the support of the House, in providing more funds for educational purposes. There is always a tendency in our country to economise on expenditure on education whenever there is any need for I think the whole House will agree, and I am sure, Sir, you will agree, that this is a short-sighted policy. But with regard to this particular question, about the improvement of salaries of the teachers in technical and engineering institutions, we have taken wherever steps are possible within the circumstances and within the limits of the Constitution, and I have every hope that the difficulties pointed out by the hon. Members will be rectified fairly soon.

Mr. Speaker: May I ask one question? I do not know whether he is aware that some time ago for recruitment to the IAS engineers and research students in the Pusa Institute and other institutions were allowed to compete. When I went to the Pusa Institute, I was surprised to see that a young man who had come all the way from Andhra State and was studying there, a first class graduate, had appeared for the IAS and was waiting

for interview. Now, in one breath you say that technically qualified men are wanting. In the other breath, you permit them to compete for the IAS and IPS examinations. What is the Government doing in the matter?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the crux of the question.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is a general question, but I would submit this for your consideration. We want that technical people should, as far as possible, take up technical professions. But to debar them from other professions would be barring their opportunities. There is also this question. Many of the services of Government . . .

Mr. Speaker: May I ask . . .

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will finish in a minute. Many of the different kinds of avocations today require technical knowledge and personally—I am giving my personal view—I personally think that it is all to the good if you have a few technical personnel in administrative positions in different levels in all departments of Government and private enterprise.

I might submit that it is the tendency throughout the world. During the war, for example, in England they drew some of their best men from the universities and some of them remained.

Mr. Speaker: War is an emergency.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Now the tendency is not to debar them. But, as I submitted, we can only equalise conditions. We are trying to create for technical personnel the same conditions. I can give you an example from the National Laboratories also. There is a young man of 30, 31 or 32 in the National Laboratory. Very often he gets a salary of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. If after that they go away, I do not know what to say.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore Shri Mathur rightly suggested, I think, that if the conditions are improved and are made first class, much superior than even the IAS and the IPS, the cream of the society or the young men will go in for the teaching profession and the technical schools and colleges.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They will never go to the teaching profession if the present attitude remains. I might submit for example that in an institute which I visited in U.S.S.R., the Director of the institute who is in administrative charge of the institute was getting 3,000 roubles while the visiting professor who was the real scientist was getting 7,000 roubles. That is why you have U.S.S.R. in space. This will never happen in this country till it is the administrative people who sit in judgment and decide the fate of the scientists. If that remains in this scientific age this country will never go ahead.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 19, 1961/Chaitra 29, 1883 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, April* 18, 1961/*Chaitra* 28, 1883(*Saka*)]

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(1) A copy each of the following papers :

(i) Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation.

(2) A copy of Notification No. /61 dated the 11th February, 1961 making certain amendment to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(3) A copy each of following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :

(i) Notification No. F. 22(5)/55-LSG published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September, 1956 containing the Delhi Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1956.

(ii) Notification No. F. 20(5)/60-Judl. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th March, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1956.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 12150—12318

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 12319—34

Shri T.B. Vittal Rao raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 1st April, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 2637 regarding Scales of Pay of Teachers of Degree Colleges etc.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1961/CHAITRA 1883 (Saka)—

Further dicsussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance and also discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President.